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as states that human beings shall not be as of trade or tradic.

your third interrogatory, I answer, that I am op-to the admission of Texas into the Union under circumstances whatever, so long as slaves are held

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BOSTON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1838.

OLIVER JOHNSON, EDITOR PRO TEM.

QUESTIONING CANDIDATES IN VERMONT. We find in the Vermont Watchman of the 27th ult., correspondence between Chauncey L. Knapp, Esq. errelary of State, (who acted as a committee of Montpelier Anti-Slavery Society,) and Messrs. Fletcher and Upham, candidates for Congress in the fifth Cononal District. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the esent Congress, and the only democratic representare from that State. He is a lawyer of considerable nence, and, we believe, a very estimable and worhe man in his private relations. Mr. Upham, the andidate, is one of the most eminent lawyers in rainst, but having been almost exclusively devoted to refession, he has had little to do with public affairs. m questions propounded to these gentlemen were

Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the triet of Columbia? re you in favor of so regulating come everal States that human beings shall not subject of such trade?

Are you in favor of the annexation of Texas to Are you in favor of acknowledging the indepen

Are you is layor of acadowiceging the indepen-ce of Hayii and of establishing commercial rela-s with that nation on the same terms with the most To the first of these questions, Mr. Fletcher responds, y laconically, 'I am.' To the second he says-'I m, and for that purpose would act up to the very verge be Constitution.' To the third, the Texas question,

samply says, 'I am not.' To the fourth he rehave no objections to the acknowledgment of the have no objections to the acknowledgment or the quadrate of Hayti, nor of establishing commer-relations with that action on account of its colored whiten, but I leave the terms upon which such re-sess should be established to the discretion of those, a whom the Constitution has imposed the responsi-

While, on the who'e, these answers are in themselves not be very likely to be accused of any excess of in favor of universal liberty. If he had been suoned on the subject of banks and the currency. should doubtless have been furnished with an elabthe esay, instead of a few dry monosyllables, utterhuman rights, as is implied in the Indian's ' umph !' Flesher, however much his individual feelings have inclined him to respond with an enthusiasm ome degree worthy of the cause, no doubt felt himrestained from doing so by his party connections. sthus that party politics too often destroys in the ands of its votaries that reverence for liberty, as a maple which alone is the security of our free insti-

Mr. Unham's answer does honor to his head and en. It is decidedly the most frank and enthusiastic apression of the sentiments of a candidate for Confirs on the subject of slavery, that we remember to

reseen. After recapitulating the questions, he says-To your first interrogatory, my answer is in the dimative; but a simple affirmative answer I suppose Congress has no constitutional power to

siste upon the subject. Again, my answer may be alternative, and yet I may be decidedly opposed machine action upon the subject without the control the slaveholding States.

Tout the fact that the question was propounded by see of the Montpelier Anti-Slavery Society, I contend that the Society wish to know my views in relation the abolition of slavery in the District of Columnard how I should act and yote upon the question ela member of Congress. Eleving that I have stated the true intent and meanof the question, I answer further by declaring it to

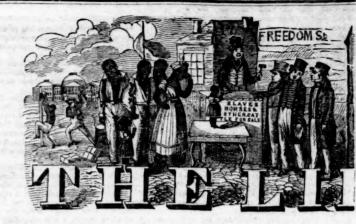
f the question, I answer further by declaring it to s. deliberate opinion, 1st. That Congress has pow-3. deliberate opinion, 1st. That Congress has pow-abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District dambia: 2d. That justice, humanity and nation-mor require that it should be immediately exer-l and 3d. That it can be done without injury to large or the slaveholder, and without disturbing wave and quiet of the country. Immediate eman-tion 1 know has been represented as a rash and propose step, but the history of British emancipation we were Indies has shown that no danger need be reheaded from such a measure.

After quoting several passages relating to the history results of emancipation in the West Indies, which, as they are familiar to all our readers, we not copy, he adds :

not copy, he adds:

The spectacle was indeed sublime: 800,000 slaves he west India islands were liberated in one day out the least disorder or appearance of violence, from that moment to the present time they have fined underly peaceable and industrious. With a facts in view, who can seriously contend that violands bloodshed are to be apprehended from immerican bloodshed are to be apprehended from immerican states would not receive the boon of freewish as much gratiend to God, and thankfulness and, as the slaves of the West Indies? No me is correct to say it. Let the friends of immediate the work they have undertaken, and they will surely amplish it; for it is a work of kindness and meriand high Heaven approves it.

Ills answers to the other questions are equally exlett and satisfactory. We copy them at length. To your second interrogatory I answer, that I am deelly in favor of so regulating commerce among the



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. VOL. VIII.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1838.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSBTTS.

betake themselves to the mountains. In the mountains and the manufacture should be take themselves to the mountains. In 1825, they succeeded in obtaining from France a partial recognition of independence by promising to pay for the old colonists who had been driven from the island for their tyranny, the exceptional indemnity of 150, 100,000 francs. The indemnity which they had promisely the dangers of moral depravation, 1000,000 francs. The indemnity which they had promised to pay was so great that it paralyzed the whole industry of the island. This cause of depression, however, was removed in a great measure by a treaty concluded at Port an Prince on the 12th of February, 1838, wherein France unqualifiedly acknowledged the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of Hayti; and at the same time, by another treaty, the indemnity was reduced one half, and made payable in annual instalments for twenty wears. What transportable grounds are

SENTIMENTS OF PRESIDENT BEECHER.

which are reported in the Michigan Observer as follows:

'If any thing would detain him, he said, such an occasion would. He rejoiced in the opportunity to meet with the friends of the slave, wherever he found them and mingle his sympathies with thems. And it had been his privilege to find them wherever he had been and it was a gratifying fact, that so far as his observation had extended, the cause was rapidly advancing. He had just come from New England, where he had conversed freely with both friends and foes, and he was satisfied, that the mass of New England mind was coming ever, and would soon be right on the subject. He had been to the General Assembly, and from what he saw there, he was satisfied that the body with which he acted, would ere long speak, with a united voice, in behalf of the oppressed. A leading minister in Philadelphia informed him, that, though he had not come out and joined a society, he was doing what he could to enlighten the minds of his people on the subject, and to lead them along by degrees, until they should be prepared to embrace the whole truth. He did not say, that this was the best way. On the other hand, he believed, that ministers would get along better by coming out and showing their colors. It showed, however, that the cause was making rapid progress. And it would continue to advance by its own strength. So far as argument was concerned, it was Almighty. Nothing was stronger, and nothing so weak as the other side of the question. It had nothing to support it he knew of nothing to compare to it for weakness, unless it was the negative side of the temperance cause.

The first of August, he said, would be a fit occasion on which to present this great subject, and especially to the influence of had

see the error we were in, and we beg of you not to take encouragement from any thing we may have said or done; we have been necessory to your sin, and we now desire to renounce our participation in your guilt, by proclaiming our conviction, that immediate and unconditional emancipation is safe, and is ahke the duty of the master, and the right of the slave.' And the first of August, above all other days, was the time to make the proclamation—a day when a voice, louder than seven thunders, came rolling from the West Indies, proclaiming in the ears of both the South and the North, the safety of immediate emancipation. And the first of here is a seven that Autigna had outwitted them, and several of them were following her example.

The lended to enter, and the mandated to go was the downward road; and renders all efforts to save them unavailing.

\*\* \* \* \* \*\*

To secure the execution of the laws against immorality in a time of prevailing moral declension, an influence is needed distinct from that of the government, independent of popular suffrage, superior in potency to individual efforts, and competent to enlist and preserve the public opinion on the side of have and order.

This most desirable influence as we have before observed, has been found in local voluntary associations of the wise and the good, to aid the civil magistrate in the execution of the

who had just returned from Washington, where awaken the public attention, and by the

After quoting a paragraph from a letter written in tection restored.

Philadelphia, and published in a London paper, in If, beside these local associations, a more ex Philadelphia, and published in a Loudon paper, in which, as an apology for the burning of Pennsylvania tended concert of wise and good men could be Hall, it was stated that abolitionists had been seen in formed, to devise ways and means of suppress the streets with colored people, the correspondent of ing vice and guarding the public morals

those prejudices against color, merely, under which it is evident the above quotation was penned. Here, but few negroes are seen, and those are mostly men of wealth and of a good education. In fact, one's former associations of degradation with a black skin are here confounded. Look at the chimney sweeps of London—what are they? warres, witnout, as 1 presume, a single exception; look at those engaged in the same business in Paris—who are they? Almost to a boy, they are poor Savoyards who have left their native valies, to seek, in this humble employment, a senity subsistence in the French capital. Among what class of people, in Paris, is there the greatest proportion of colored people? I believe the question may be answered, without hesitation. Among the students of the universities; among those who are attending the lectures at the schools of law and of medicine; at the Sorbonne and the College of France. And these students, black though they be, and 'strapping' also, if you please to apply that term to people whose forms are as genteel as those of the average of which mere most former associations. Finally; to counteract the prevalent declension, and raise the standard of public morals, it is peculiarly necessary to preserve indissoluble the connexion between sin and shame.

A sense of shame will deter multitudes from the commission of crimes, whom conscience alone would not deter. Happily, in New England, immorality of every description has from the beginning been associated with disgrace. But the prevalence of wickedness in high places, and the growing frequency of crimes have at length paralized the public sensibility, and light-

therein; and I am opposed to the admission of any new State into the American Union, with a right to boild slaves.

To your fourth interrogatory, I answer, that I am in favor of acknowledging the independence of Tiayui, and of establishing commercial relations with that nation on terms as favorable as with any other nation.

The history of the Haytien Republic must be interesting to all the friends of free and liberal principles. To use the language of another—For thirty years that interesting people have been struggling for national existence under the most discouraging circumstances. Rising from the ashes of the cities and the carmage of the battle-fields, where they had met the fearful power of Napoleon Bonaparte, they were welcomed by no sympathy among the nations. Their rats of peace were checked by the necessity of maintaining a large military force against constandy threatened invasion, and it was a part of their very Constitution, that in case of such invasion, the remaining cities on their coasts should disappear in flames, and the inhabitants should betake themselves to the mountains.\(^1\)

public mind must be impressed with a proper

From various causes, nations are prone to sleep over the dangers of moral depravation, till milluence, are at work all over the land, trainments for twenty years. What reasonable grounds can our government now have for refusing to acknowledge the independence of Hayti? Why should our avowed A few instances are witnessed of needless tray-The independence of Hayti? Why should our avowed principles of national intercourse be violated in this class? Why should we throw away a commerce of millions per annum, simply upon the ground of prejudice against color? I have the honor to be, sir, Your humble servant, WM. UPHAM.

WM. UPHAM.

The progress of declension is also so gradual. as to attract from day to day but little notice, or REV. EDWARD BEECHER, while on his way to Illinois, excite but little alarm. Now this slow but ceranable to comply with the invitation. At a meeting of struction must be made manifest. The whole a few friends of the cause, he made some remarks, army of conspirators against law and order, and which are reported in the Michigan Observer as fol- the shame, and the bondage, and the wo, which they are preparing for us, must be brought out

he knew of nothing to compare to it for weakness, the knew of nothing to compare to it for weakness, the less it was the negative side of the temperance cause. The first of August, he said, would be a fit occasion on which to present this great subject, and especially to answer the objection 'What has the North had with Slavery'. He proceeded to show, that the North had much to do with Slavery. It had countenanced the South, and lulled its conscience asleep, by raising the cry that it was unsafe for the slavcholder to cuancipate his slaves. This the people of the North must pate his slaves. This the people of the North must pate his slaves. This the people of the North must pate his slaves. This the people of the North must pate his slaves. This the people of the North must pate his slaves. This the people of the North must pate his slaves. This the people of the North must pate his slaves and the slavcholder to cuancipate the downward road; and renders all efforts to

hem were following her example.

And the South were not asleep on the subject. The climore correspondence had elicited some very intersting facts. He had had an interview with Mr. Birdel to answer their intended purpose. They who had just returned from washington, which are public attended an opportunity of free conversation mous, the reports, and the conversation they occurred many slaveholding members of Congress. From casion, diffuse much moral instruction; they with many slaveholding members of Congress. From them he learned the secret of their desire to obtain Anti-Slavery books, and inform themselves in respect to the designs and arguments of the Anti-Slavery men of the North. It was that they might arm themselves for the contest. Having failed in their attempts to to form correctly the public opinion, and to render the secret of the contest. for the contest. Having failed in their attempts to suppress discussion, by gagging the North, and despairing of being able to keep the subject from being discussed, they were now preparing to meet abolitionsts in the field of argument. Mr. Birney remarked to the community their strength, and accustom them, that he had no doubt, from what he could learn from them, that they were heartily sorry, that Patton's him, that he had no doubt, from what he could tearn from them, that they were heartily sorry, that Patton's gag resolution had ever passed, so mightily had it wrought for the oppressed. They were fully convinced of the folly of all such expedients, and their only hope now was, that they should be able to overthrow the abolitionists by argument, and mainly by proving slavery to be a divine institution, resting its claims upon the sacred word of God.

them to nct, as well as to wish and to pray; they constitute a sort of disciplined moral militia, prepared to act upon every emergency, and morals of the State. By their numbers, they embolden the timid, and intimidate the enemy; and in every conflict, the responsibility being divided among a many is not feared. By this \*Color-Phonia' unknown in England and France. divided among many, is not feared. By this auxiliary band the hands of the magistrate are The European correspondent of the Massachusetts strengthened, the laws are rescued from con-Spy furnishes us with the following testimony on this subject, which cannot fail to interest all our readers.— Lord is turned away, and his blessing and pro-

the Spy says: lect facts and extend information, and, in a better referred to, that, after he has been in Europe, he will not write a letter to be published in the London journals, couched in precisely such terms as he has used in the present instance. In England and in France—I cannot speak from personal observation of other countries,—he will find but little sympathy in other countries,—he will find but little sympathy in sociations of this general nature for the promoprejudices against color, merely, under which it is toon of the arts and sciences, have exerted a not the above quotation was penned. Here, but nowerful influence with great success: and no

ened the tex of shame. Hence, criminals whom our fathers would have abhorred, have been first 'endured, then pitied, then embraced.'—
This converse of parties of the should be purified from the spirit of slavery. The leaven of purification is at work in both. Why should it be removed from them. This compromise with crimes, if persisted in, will undo us. Let the profligate be received not but exert a salutary influence with their powith complacency into virtuous society, and enjoy without impediment the suffrage of the com-senator from Ohio, can not but exert a salutary munity, and the public conscience will be sear-influence on this subject with his political party ed as with a hot iron; the distinctions between in Congress, the administration party. Now it right and wrong will disappear; the wicked, is plain that if Messrs. Adams, Morris and right and wrong will disappear; the wicked, open-mouthed, will walk on every side, and tread down with impunity the remnants of law and order. If we would reform the land we must return therefore to the stern virtue of our accestors, and lay the whole tax of shame upon a second in word.

The case is the same, in the State legislatures.

ments of God will follow and sweep us away.

A few months since a person of our acquaintance on a visit in a Friend's family in the environs of the pleasant town of New Rochelle, N. Y. on being invited on Sunday, by the host, to attend the Quaker meeting, theerfully accepted the invitation and proceeded with he family to the meeting house. On arriving at the loor, a friend of his acquaintance, knowing him to be stranger there, in accordance knowing him to be spirit moved ' them to guit the meeting .- Mirror

But suppose neither party will nominate an advocate of emancipation? Then give a scattering vote for some such person, or else absent is 'without [good] worls: '—and he is to be looked pon as a blot and a hindrance to the holy cause that is a suppose neither party will nominate an advocate of emancipation? Then give a scattering vote for some such person, or else absent yourself from the polls. Never allow yourself, under any circumstances, to vote for a candidate

POLITICAL.

From the Friend of Man. POLITICAL ACTION AGAINST SLAVERY. No. 3.

onduct political business in a corrupt manner, event with God. It will do good. It will save duct political business in an honest manner. It she is, it will save you from the common condem-does not follow that because selfish and wicked nation, when the destroying angel walks through men 'dabble in dirty waters' whenever they min- the land. gle in political struggles, that good and benevo-lent men cannot wield their right of surrage to procure the repeal of unjust and wicked laws without 'dabbling in the dirty waters of poli-

It does not follow that because we engage in political action, therefore we must play the deceptive tricks that are played by wicked men. In using political action right, it is necessary that we should do it for a right end and by right neans. We must never do evil that good may

The abolition of slavery is certainly a good The use of the ballot box is certainly a lawful and proper means. It is the appropriate means. Injustice established by law, must be abolished by law.

It does not follow that because we use politi-

cal action against slavery, that we must, of course, organize an anti-slavery party in politics, withdraw from the other parties—nominate our whether you eat or drink, at the polls, whether withdraw from the other parties—nominate our whether you eat or drink,' at the polls, whether you candidates, &c. Abolitionists do not inbe either politic or necessary for them to do so. They have a perfect moral and constitutional right to organize a political party if they please. No political party could be organized for a more truth which will meet you when you stand be-No political party could be organized for a more noble and patriotic object. Such a party would be a truly republican party, pledged to the best interests of the whole peopie. It would be founded on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It would be a party in support of the national Constitution, and for carrying into effect the objects stated in the preamble of that instrument. It would be a party for preserving the Union by removing the only evil that endangers it. It would be a party for the protection of the laboring people, who are openprotection of the laboring people, who are open-y threatened with reduction to slavery in less gression against man, and against God. than twenty-five years. It would be a party in poposition to the doctrine that 'the laboring ed who will vote against slavery, and it is certain that my withholding my vote or giving a scattering vote for an opponent of slavery will ight of position.

a political party—an object more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions—an object more appropriate to all the legitimate machinery of a conscientious political action? Sorely not.

Why then, do not abolitionists organize a political party.

Because there are other questions of political economy which divide the country into two great rival parties, nearly balanced in power—parties that would continue to exist—if an antislavery political party were organized. There are many slaveholders and advocates of slavery, in both these political parties. There are also many abolitionists in both these political parties. It is desirable that both these political parties.

The case is the same, in the State legislatures Let this circumspection concerning moral where we want action on the subject. The case haracter attend us in the selection of school- is the same, in all the county and town movemasters to instruct our children; of subordinate ments on political subjects. Men have influmagistrates to manage the concerns of the town, and to execute the laws of the State; and in selecting the members of our State and national duty on this one subject. We do not wish to

egislatures; and we shall soon experience the exert any influence, as abolitionists, on any subgood effects of our caution. But disregard this ject of legislation except abolition. If we were single consideration, and clothe with power ir- to attempt this, it would bring unavoidable sus religious and immoral men, and we cannot stop picion upon the purity of our motives. Beside be prevalence of crimes. From the bad emission upon the purity of our motives. Beside — some abolitionists conscientiously believe the -some abolitionists conscientiously believe the ce to which we exalt the wicked, the flood ought to oppose that policy. Hence the difficulof iniquity will roll down upon us, and the judg- ty of uniting abolitionists upon any other subjecof legislative policy, if we wished to do so, which we do not.

loor, a friend of his acquaintance, knowing him to be a stranger there, in accordance with the Divine present, a took him in to a seat and sat by his side. It was evident, from the unusual stir in such a meeting, hat this courtesy to a stranger was a violation of problems of the members were so seriously affected that their dignity and religion was invaded. And some of the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the members were so seriously affected that he take the take ta will go for abolition.

How can we do this? The process is a plain

UP TO THE MARK.— The Madison County Anti-Slave. one. It is simply to do right. 1. Vote for y Society met at Hamilton, N. Y. July 4th: Gerric and MAN WHO WILL NOT HEARTILY AND FAITHFULLY suith, and others spoke to the resolutions—the follow-DETERMINATION KNOWN BEFORE HAND.

But suppose neither party will nominate an advocate of emancipation? Then give a scat-A letter from Texas of 16th July last, says the Hon.
James Collinsworth, the chief justice of the republic.
was found drowned in the bay of Galveston a few days since. The body was much mutilated, and there were marks upon it which led to the belief that he had been murdered. He is said to have had considerable money with him when at Galveston. He was a man of extensive research and superior talents. Whether the question be on the reception of pe-John Ross, the Indian Chief, has at last agreed with General Scott, to see that the Cherokees emigrate as per treaty. This leader of his red brethren acts correctly. We shall hail the day, that the poor Indian will be placed beyond the avarice and cruelty of the AGAINST the slave.

But what good will it do to give a scattering vote, or not vote at all? It will teach the poli ticians a lesson they will remember the time. This was the course pursued by the British abolitionists in England for a number of years, and at last they succeeded, and so shall It does not follow that because corrupt men will do any good? Do your duty, and leave the at honest men cannot, and ought not to con- your country, if she is not past saving ;-and if

NO. 4.

We have laid it down as a fundamental principle that no American citizen can be guiltless before God, who gives his vote for a member of the State Assembly, or National Congress who will vote in favor of slavery : or, which is the same thing, neglects to vote AGAINST slavery whenever, in any form, the question is either in volved or presented.
'A sweeping proposition,' says one.

Yes, my friend, the great fundamental priniples of God's moral government are always 'sweeping propositions.' They cover the whole ground of moral action, in all worlds. And all free actions of moral beings relating to one another are moral actions. 'The command-ment is exceedingly broad.' It carries with it the omniscience of the great Law-Giver. It tend to do this-because they do not think it to not vote against the crushed and despised rep-

right of petition—and against the violation of the Constitution by southern Post Masters and vote for emancipation. Suppose farther, that the Constitution by southern Post Masters and the advocates of Lynch law. It would be a partone of the purpose of emancipating one sixth part of the people of the United States from the condition of chattelship.

Can any man conceive of a better object for a political party—an object more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions and the other against it. Suppose also, that by voting for the temperance candidate, I might help to promote that good cause; might I not vote for the man who would vote against the license laws, though I know he would vote against the rightness claims of Gods area.

And so says the dram seller.—'If I do not sell strong drink, somebody else will, and I can not prevent the drinking.' In both cases the path of duty is plain. Do not give your support to the wrong doer:—no, not even to prevent another species of wrong doing. Of two went another species of wrong doing. Of two moral evils God has never permitted us to un-dertake choosing the least. We must choose

neither. We must sustain neither. The case would be the same, if the candidate to enanciate to the same, it the canadate nominated for the State Assembly were a friend to enancipation, but opposed to legislative action against rum selling. My zeal against slavery must not bribe me to vote for the wicked licence laws, any more than your or my zeal for the promotion of temperance should tempt you or me to vote for an oppressor of God's poor. We have no right to commit sin in order to perform duty!

'So then,' says the objector, 'I understand you to take the ground that it is unlawful to vote for a man who does not agree with you in every thing!

No. 'For then we must needs go out of the world.' I may employ a man to hoe my corn who is neither a friend of emancipation, nor in favor of the repeal of the license system So I may vote for a man to do some sorts of business, perhaps, without stopping to ask whether he is for or against the rum laws or the slave laws. The work I vote to set him about, may be a work by which he can neither support rum selling nor slaveholding. But if I give him my vote for Congress, I must see to it, that as my agent, representative, and servant, he does not sustain the slave system, instead of acting against it: because, the proper work of a Congress-man is to attend to these things, and because, moreover, as the case now stands, it is impossible that any member of Congress, in any way, can escape helping to rivet the fetters of the slave, or else helping to break them asun-der. One or the other he must and will do: and one or the other must every man do who has it in his power to give a vote on a congressional ticket.

If the State legislature were not able to do any thing against slavery; and if the national Congress could do nothing against intemperance, then there might be plausibility at least, if not weight, in the position that I may vote for a temperance man to sit in the State Assembly, who is opposed to emancipation, and that I may vote for a member of Congress who is not op posed to the laws which authorize murder by dram selling. But even then, the rules of the Bible would be worth all human speculations. 'He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God.' Such an one could not fail to be opposed to both of the iniquitous 'licence laws' of our land,-the one that gives licence to the poisoning of men, and the one that gives licence to the holding of them as chattels .-Whoever is opposed. from principle, to one of these licence laws, will be of course, opposed to the other. Hence the case that has been made the foundation of an objection, is a case, that strictly speaking, can hardly be conceived to be one of possible occurrence. We have answered it in detail, because it is a case that has been imagined, and brought forward, in order to invalidate A GREAT PRINCIPLE, which, if it can not be set aside, must bind every man to the solemn and self-denying duty of withholding his vote from any legislative or congressional candidate who is not known to be in favor of im-

mediate emancipation.

The objection would have been a more plausible one, if the subject of slavery were not now so prominently and permanently before the State and national legislatures, awaiting disposal, that it becomes impossible to sit in either body, or vote for a member of either, without adding a link to the fetter of the slave, or diminishing something of its strength. Were it otherwise, it would still be the duty of the legislator and the freeman to see well to it that the question becomes an agitated one. But that la-bor, with the excuse founded on its non-performance, is now among the things that once have been. The question is not whether the question shall be agitated, but how it shall be put to rest. Settled it must be. And it must be done by a nation's verdict for or against slavery. The verdict is now making up, and evefreeman is a juror who gives in his part of the verdict, where alone it can be given, AT THE BALLOT BOX. Reader! What verdict are you

folding up, there, in your election ticket. But suppose the national administration were about plunging the country in an unjust war. Suppose the war and peace parties were nearly equally divided and my vote might perhaps turn the scale in favor of peace. Now the candidate in favor of peace is opposed to-emancipation, while the opposite candidate is in favor of both slavery and war. I could not help the cause of emancipation by withdrawing from the polls, or by giving a scattering vote. But I might help the cause of peace by voting for one of the candidates, who is nevertheless ready to vote against the slave. May I not under these 'circumstances' vote for the peace candidate?'

Answer. This is another of the ficticious cas-

es that have been conjured up, within a short time to break the force of the GREAT PRINCIPLE of effective political action against slavery. The case is not expected to occur. But if its claims can be so decided as to make out an instance in which it would be right to vote for an oppressor of God's poor, then the principle above mentioned might be thrown to the winds. The question of tariff or anti-tariff might be imagined to be a question of internal peace or of civil war. question of a sub-treasury, or national bank might become as important as the question of the tariff. If I may vote for a pro-slavery candidate in order to vote for peace, then I may do the same thing in order to vote in accordance with my own views of a sub-treasury or a bank. And that brings us back to to the old level where the community now stands. Every body is 'in favor of emancipation—but'—they must see to it that no other important interest suffers dam-

This vacillating policy will never accomplish any thing. It is as disasterous in result, as it is defective in principle. British abolitionists did not talk thus. A large portion of them were zealous for a domestic reform. But no candidate, however zealous for reform, obtained their votes for a seat in Parliament, unless he would vote for Emancipation in the West Indies. The result, which we celebrated on the first of August, was a triumph of Christian principle which we can never expect to witness in this country until we can learn to DO as GOD bids us, and leave it for him to take care of the re-

The answer to the question about voting for The answer to the question about voting for PEACE when it can not be done without voting for SLAVERY (!) is a very plain and simple one. Any scholar in a Sabbath school might answer it without hesitancy. Nothing but the blindness brought on by partizan politics could make the question a doubtful one. If God in his providence should place you in a position in which you can not PREVENT the murder of williams of white men in war, without giving of millions of white men in war, without giving your CONSENT to the murderous enslavement of millions of colored men, then he has told you plainly by that providence that you can not prevent such a war. But mark! You are not to vote in favor of the war. But if you can not vote against the war without voting in favor of slavery, then the power of preventing the war is not lodged in your hands. You must not do evil that good may come: 'But what shall I do?—' STAND STILL, and see the salvation of

the LORD. \* If the objector is so certain that the pro-slavery can-didate will be elected without his vote, why is he so anxious to vote for him? His anxiety betrays some fear that he will not be elected without his help. ANTI-SLAVERY. From the Friend of Man.

STATE OF RELIGION IN THE SOUTHWEST. The South Western Christian Herald, a Methodist paper, printed in Nashville, Tenn., draws the following picture of the state of relidraws the gion in that region.

gion in that region.
The fact is, some people in the South West are too much disposed to fickle-mindedness—to capriciousness—to complaining about, they know not what. It is the case even about their homes -they are restless, unsettled, anxious to make fortunes in a day. They are so about their ministers, also; few can please them, and they, but for a time. There is a constant rage for novelty—a ceaseless change in everything.

They even become dissatisfied with themselves -their appearance, shape, dress, equipage, furniture, carriages, &c. In truth, and it is a sober truth, this spirit of caprice, if not checked, will break up our itineracy—PLUNGE OUR MIN-ISTRY IN RUINOUS SCHEMES OF SPECULATION, corrupt our societies, and leave our meeting-houses, camp-grounds, &c. as desolate as the deserted cities of Tyre and

Let none consider these remarks visionary. Look at the state of religion in Alabama, as set forth in a well-written communication from that conference. Is it true that the Alabama conference is in danger of becoming missionary ground? That parts of it are, there is no doubt Whatis the cause of this? 'The love of money, that 'root of all evil,' is, sure enough, the radi-cal cause. 'COTTON,' 'LAND,' 'NEcal cause. 'COTTON,' 'LAND GROES'—ARE ALL THE 'GO.' the church, of religion, and of all good! The love of these is laying waste our itinerant ranks. and our once flourishing societies. O God! Will there be a day of final reekoning? Is there any such place as hell? Is there a heaven of light and glory? Surely these are phantoms,

or thousands have turned monomaniacs.'
Thus far the editor of the S. W. Christian Herald. He seems to class 'negroes' on the same chattel level with 'cotton' and 'land' with the most perfect composure! It is only the spirit of speculation in those articles of traffic that he deprecates! Not a whisper escapes him, of the blasphemy of buying and selling the purchase of a Saviour's blood! Not the least compunction at the separation of families and the mockery of marriage! Not a sigh at the compulsory heathenism of these human chattels -these subjects of clerical speculation and traffic !

Nor does it appear to occur to him that this restless, unsettled characteristic of our times— this anxiety to make fortunes in a day—this rage for 'novelty, appearance, dress, furniture, carriages,' &c, &c., all have their rise in the habits of indolent, gambling slaveholders, who same ruinous and soul destroying thirst for getting rich without honest labor. Overlooking the tree, he makes war only on the branches. No marvel that ministers and people both fall into the ditch, while the blind are found leading the blind, and lunatics reproving 'monomaniacs.

We have it here, on testimony of a respectable editor in the slaveholding Southwest, that Tennessee and Alabama are becoming moral wastes, because the clergy are plunged in ruinous schemes of SPECULATION in COTTON LAND, and NEGROES! No wonder the editor, with his eyes not half open, exclaims: 'Oh God! will there be a day of ing? Is there any such place as a hell!' Thus saith the Lord, 'Feed the flock of the slaughter, whose possessors slay them, and hold themselve not guilty-and they that sell them say, ' Blessed be the Lord! for I am rich! and their own shepherds pity them not.' Zech. xi, 4.

## DR. BEECHER ON POLITICAL ACTION.

Above thirty years ago, Dr. Lyman Beecher published a sermon showing that the BALLOT BOX was the proper remedy for the sin of dueling-that no free government could be safe in the hands of persons so regardless of human rights as duelists. That those who voted for them were partakers of their sins-and that the divine judgments might be expected to overtake our guilty nation unless the people roused themselves to the duty of purging the national counsels from such legislators. The Doctor discussed the whole subject in an able and con-

vincing manner.

The editor of the Liberator has taken the sermon, and substituting slaveholding for dueling (giving due notice of the change) has lished it over again in his paper. It covers the ground of the present controversy so completely, that it has been determined to get it up in pamphlet form for general circulation, which we think is a good movement. How Dr. Beecher will like this new application of his own principles, we pretend not to foresee. Nor can we conjecture how he will meet another point suggested by the Liberator in respect to this sermon. If it be wrong to elevate duelists to civil offices, what shall we think of the col onization society, with its missionary claims, while the noted duelist, Henry Clay, stands at its head as president? Will not Dr. Reeches and his editorial friends sound an alarm on this subject? Some of them have dilated largely on the impropriety of joining the anti-slavery society on the ground that it contained members who were not orthodox in their religious faith. How then can they remain in the colo nization society, under a president who, according to Dr. Beecher's principles, ought not to hold any civil office, being both a duelist and a slave-holder?—Ib.

# From the Christian Witness

DOMESTIC MISSIONS .- In the Episcopal Recorder of May 19th, the Treasurer of Domestic Missions reports, among other receipts, The proceeds of the first bale of cotton from a new plantation in the South West, \$30.' Is this robbery of the poor offered as a bribe to God, or a sop to the Domestic Missionary cause, to show how piously the donor can plunder the

I would that every fibre of that cotton had a tongue, and could utter with an angel's voice, how many persons were stolen, how many stripes were inflicted, how many hearts were writhing, how many curses were uttered, how many groans were heard, how many lives were sacrificed, and how many souls were damned before that cotton could be produced; taking it from the time the sires were first stolen to the time of the stolen cotton. 'The first bale!'—More yet to come. No wonder the North bows so devoutly to the dark spirit of slavery. Can the cause of Domestic Missions sanctify the diabolical crime of man-stealing? I trow not. The black scroll will yet b when God will make inquisition for blood, when he will cry- Where is Abel thy brother ? - Where is the colored man thy brother?

# From the Friend of Man.

COLONIZATION - GRADUALISM - AND HENRY CLAY. Every body knows that Henry Clay is President of the American Colonization Society —that gradual emancipation has always been inscribed on the banner of northern colonization ists-and that a Kentucky convention for amending the constitution has been proposed and ad vocated by the Kentucky gradualists. Well. It turns out that the convention bill is likely to be defeated through the influence of HENRY CLAY! So much for the 'ruse of gradualism. It will be understood now.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

some two or three weeks since, to the Pennsylvania Freeman' for insertion. Why it has not made its apearance in that paner. I know not. If the excuse be censorious spirit, I answer the case demands it. It is ot so censorious as those which called it forth, and in ose instances there was no ground for censure. I enrtain the highest respect for those of our friends who first fruits of emancipation in the West Indies liffer from us in sentiment on this subject; and for this has arrived, and it is of such a character as will eason, as well as for others of more importance, I would fill every philanthropic heart with unbounded

is unpopular.]

THE VEXED QUESTION.

uctantly, after having repeatedly heard it asfeel themselves deeply agrieved and half.

irrelevant question,' of 'prostituting our organheir own selfish purposes. I utterly deny these tent support for themselves and their families. charges. They are, to say the least, entirely unsupported by truth. Then, for a brother and co-worker to accuse us of these base motives. O t is the unkindest cut of all. If an enemy had done it, we could have borne it; but it was thou,

have woman go forward in the strength which God giveth, without fetter or gag, to 'undo the are satisfied to leave woman in her own keep- people observed ing under God. They have no desire to turn for a moment even from the sighing of the slave. nor do they-ay, their hearts have been too long and too deeply buried in his woes even to forget him for an instant—but with one hand they have been connelled to work, while with have been compelled to work, while with the other they have held a weapon. I challenge any and all our accusers, to show us the abolitionists who are more devoted, who HAVE made greater sacrifices for the slave, and are still mak- lar. ing, than those who defend the rights of women. Their names have been cast out as vile, and every species of indignity has been beaned upon their heads. Some of them have laid hemselves unreservedly on the slave's altar.

As I said before, so I say again, these are not

ions and periodicals, are quilty of introducing this question? Those only who would not suffer a woman to obey the dictates of her own

Was there any of this 'turning aside' in the Free Produce Convention, held in Philadelphia last spring, which was composed in part of wo-Not at all; nor could there have been in the N. E. Convention, had our opposers kept about their own proper business, and not com-

pelled to a discussion.

We say to those who keep up this whining about forgetting the slave, 'Hold your tongues, our holy religion, and inconsistent with the dictates of ye canting sophists - let alone - hands off - humanity, and the best feelings of our natures. mind your calling, brethren—leave the women

tion? Shall women be left at liberty and be industrious, united, and contented people—a creditrented as persons? Yea or nay? Please give an answer, and let that answer, if possible, be the death-warrant of this discussion in thy paper. We have had enough of it. But we claim free action, and, God strengthening us. WE an answer, and let that answer, if possible, be ÆQUALITAS.

# FALMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 30, 1838. ndividuals here for a number of years. No measures were taken, however, to organize a society, till the autumn of 1837. The autumn the cause. On a subsequent day, the following the slaveholders of America, &c. of the plea which gentlemen were elected officers of the Society in or the present year:
President-Zalmon Stewart.

Vice President - B. W. Taber. Treasurer-Robinson Jones. Secretary-Dr. Caleb Belcher.

Mr. Johnson—At a very recent meeting of the Young Men's A. S. Society in this place, it was desired that there might be an expression of the opinion of the Society respecting the expediency of calling a Young Men's State Anti-Slavery Convention. The result was favorable. We say, let the Convention be held. The cause of the slave demands it. We are not particular where it is held; but that there should be such a Convention, and that too at no distant period, we fully believe. Let, then, the call go forth

## BOSTON.

[FRIEND JOHNSON:-The following article was sent, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1838. OLIVER JOHNSON, EDITOR PRO TEM.

> GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES! The eagerly anticipated intelligence of the

fain have them see the truth. Let us but have free discussion, and we trust all will come to look at this matter in the same point of view. I had thought it was so plain that even the may-faring man, though a fool, might number published since the day when liberty ot err therein; but I find I was mistaken.

Perhaps, however, the Freeman may proffer the old was proclaimed throughout the island 'unto all tereotyped excuse, 'an irrelevant subject,' for not in-erting this article. To this, we say—fudge! Does the Freeman admit nothing into its columns except what relates directly to slavery? On the contrary, does it not publish articles continually which have not the most universal emancipation, and show the utter istant bearing on that subject? Yet this one subject groundlessness of the prognostications of ruin nust be tabued !! And why? It cannot be because it and disaster so confidently put forth by its enemies. The only difficulty which had occurred down to the latest date, resulted from dissatis-FRIEND WHITTIER: I ask for a few inches faction on the part of the emancipated apprenpace in the next Freeman, but I ask very retices with the wages offered by the planters, in serted by thee, that the subject upon which I consequence of which large numbers had respeak is foreign to the object of thy paper. Yet, fused to work. This, so far from exciting our as the venerable J. Q. Adams has recently occupied several columns on this same 'vexed and ture, is just what might have been expected irrelevant question, and as a large body of the from the nature of the case, and only inspires wounded by some editorial remarks of thine on us with increased confidence in the ultimate rehe 'rights of woman,' I solicit a hearing on sults of this great and glorious, and yet bloodless revolution. What is more natural, than for I do hope this will be the last time I shall men who have toiled all their lives without and need to speak on this subject. J. Q. Adams compensation, to be covetous of fair wages? would not have spoken on it in Congress had he not been compelled so to do; nor would any abolitionist ever speak on it were he not driven a fair equivalent for their services must forever Those who defend the rights of women, when don't know how to take care of themselves! put to rest the oft-repeated assertion, that 'they hose rights are assailed, are accused of 'turning The planters will find, that with all their stupidof 'dividing attention,' of 'lugging in an ity, they know too much to work for nothing, ization to party or sectarian purposes,' and of when, by peaceable means, they can get such a forgetting the slave in the desire to promote compensation as will secure to them a compe-

But we must not detain the reader, with introductory remarks. Nor is it necessary to do so, since the articles which we propose to copy, are very full and explicit on all the points respecting which the friends of emancipation will Who is it that turns aside to bring in discus- desire to be informed. The intelligence is so sions on this subject? Is it those who would deeply interesting, that we deem it unnecessary to make any apology on account of the space heavy burden and let the oppressed go free'? which it will occupy in our columns. We begin No, not those—they understand the matter and with the accounts of the manner in which the

### THE JUBILEE!

The following paragraph from the Jamaica Journal will give some idea of the feelings with which the day was anticipated, and show the character of the prepa rations made for its observance:

THE 31st July. On the evening of this day a beauiful transparency, one of the handsomest we ever saw,
by Mr. Nunes, who is well known in this city as an arist, was exhibited on the race course. It was triangur. On one side, facing the south, was the column of reedom, with the figure of Fame passing over and roclaiming the emancipation of the apprentices, importing the benefits derivable from freedom—that it romotes religion—that religion teaches morality—and norality gives confidence to agriculture and commerce, On the right was seen Justice raising at industry. On the right was seen Justice raising a

As I said before, so I say again, these are not the persons who bring up discussions on this subject, nor are they responsible for these discussions, any more than are the abolitionists for the mobs that are raised against them. Those only are responsible for this 'turning aside,' who are seeking to manacle God's free children.

Who, in our Anti-Slavery meetings, conventions and periodicals are suilty of introducing the sate of the landscape. On the left was Britannia, with the cap of liberty, crowned by an angelic figure only are responsible for this 'turning aside,' who are seeking to manacle God's free children.

Who, in our Anti-Slavery meetings, conventions and periodicals are suilty of introducing inscription: FOR 1839 AND 1840. FREEDOM GIVEN BY THE LAMAICA LEGIS.

'On the 1st August, 1838.'
From the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal of Aug. 2.

The eventful first day of August has passed off-the ast remnant of the old system of human slavery has seen got rid of, and yesterday's sun rose on Jamaica a been got rid of, and yesterday's sun rose on Janaica a fee country! It is impossible to contemplate the change, without feelings of the deepest gratitude to the great disposer of events, who has thus happily over-ruled circumstances to the total and peaceful termina-tion of a system destructive of the natural rights of the individuals subject to it-opposed to the principles of to their own liberty, and then see whether there will be any 'turning aside.'

limits of her shores. The blot has been removed from her escutcheon, and our anxious prayer to Him, who rules and governs all things, is, that her inhabitants, Friend Whittier, art thou ready for the ques- of every class, and creed, and color, may live a happy,

From the same of Aug. 3. ed considerable satisfaction to their friends, and the ad vocates of complete emancipation. The crowded state of every place of worship in the city, and the adjoining parish of Saint Andrew—the clean and respectable appearance of the congregations, and the order and deco-DEAR Six: The principles of universal liberto have been cherished by a few philanthropic individuals here for a number of years. No organize a the period when such a boon as has been grained would be again to the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such a boon as has been grained would be a such as the period when such as the peri have been hailed with very different feelings, and the previous, Mr. Samuel L. Gould delivered a number of lectures on the subject, at the close of the first of which (from 80 to 100 persons being and debauchery, we see substituted a reasonable, rapresent, the audience unanimously arose and requested him to deliver a course of lectures. Subsequently, about 30 persons, the faithful and unshaken advocates of the cause of the oppress-this city. We are extremely happy to find that they unshaken advocates of the cause of the oppress-and down-trodden slave, united and formed a Society; since which its numbers and influ-friends, extorted a compliment from such as were opand down-trodden slave, united and formed a Society; since which its numbers and influence have been gradually but steadily augmenting. It consists at present of between 60 and 70 members. At our last anniversary, in July, the Rev. Joseph Marsh, of Sandwich, delivered, by request, the Annual Address, at the close of which the audience unanimously arose and requested another, on the same subject, in the evening. Both of these lectures were highly appropriate and interesting. At the close of the evening service a collection was taken, in aid of the cause. On a subsequent day, the following the staveholders of America, &c of the plea which they now offer for holding their fellow-men in a state of thraldom and degradation. From every part of the Island we hear of the peaceful and reverent manner in which the great day was spent; and rejoice that such a revolution has been brought about so peaceably, so quietly, and so agreeably. We trust that nothing will occur to disturb the harmony that subsists, and that in a few days the children in the explane will be a few days the children in the states. iety unanimously resolved that the a few days the cultivation of the estates will be resum

The Society unanimously resolved that the cause in which we are engaged demands the untiring and persevering efforts of its friends, and that we will use all reasonable and consistent efforts to disseminate the principles of universal freedom.

Yours truly,

CALEB BELCHER.

ANOTHER RESPONSE.

GEORGETOWN, Sept. 1, 1838.

Mx. Johnson—At a very recent meeting of the Young Men's A. S. Society in this place.

where it is held; but that there should be such a Convention, and that too at no distant period, we fully believe. Let, then, the call go forth, summoning the Young Men of Massachusetts to come together in Convention and show their strength. Yours &c., T. A. MERRILL, Sec.

been dissipated, and as time waits for no man, as it which the first of August has passed off. As was ex-glides swittly and regularly on, so the hour on which pected, all was quiet and peaceable, and there was less slavery was to cease, approached, arrived, went, and of noisy mirth than might reasonably have been anti-the next hour beheld our people freemen in every sense of such an occasion.

The Cornwall Courier says, the first of August, the

commemorative of its commencement in this Both in Kingston and in Liguanea, we underwelcomed in the morning of Freedom with folia cheers, and planted a huge branch, which they termed their stand, this ceremony was performed, by the schools and congregations of the 'London Missionary Society.' The following Hymn composed by Mr. Wooldridge, for the purpose, and committed to memory by many of the children, was sung with much spirit on the occasion; after which the children were treated with cakes and lemonade.

evening, by the Rev. Messrs. Wooldridge and In-ham, and in the evening a Temperance Society was med for the district of Liguanea, when several sign-

The thorny bush we'll clear away. The emblem of old slavery— Let every fibre of it die, And all its vices cease to be.

Let indolence, deceit, and theft, Be of their nourishment bereft, Let cruel wrong now disappear, And decent order crown each ye We plant to-day this pleasant Tree,

The einblem of new liberty; The year of young Victoria's reign, Shall see it strike its roots amain. The Tree of liberty we'll rear.

We'll daily bless it with our prayer, That we in future years may see, The growth of our young liberty Behold it rising from the root, See wisdom, knowledge, indust Contentment, truth, and equity Behold it waves its branches high,

Graceful and free amidst the sky, And seems in song with other Trees, To praise the Lord in every breeze! And when the stormy wind blows hard. And so survives the trying hour

were about 4000 persons assembled at Grosmond, when the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hylton, proposed an advantment from the Chapel to the shade of some wide improve, it could not have been equal to the present. The morning service of the Church having ended, the Rev generam preached a most impressive sermon from the heapter of Lock felt. man preached a most impressive sermon from the chapter of Zech. 6th verse—'Not by might, nor by wer, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.' In application, he took a brief review of the history the Island—the conquest by the Spaniards—the ex-

7.38. The Rev. gentleman's honorable mention of Mr. Wil-rforce, appeared to be deeply felt and acknowledged 7 all around. After the service was concluded, the embled multitude gave three hearty cheers for

A more decent, orderly, and well-behaved assemage could not be seen in any part of the world. The have indeed proved themselves worthy of the reat boon' conferred upon them.

when the post left Morant Eay, the utmost tranquility right hand, while in the foreground a Cherab was se prevailed. In fact, from the quiet of the day and the scinlingly proclaiming 'The Birth of Freedom.' Duri circumstance of droves of well-dressed persons going to and from the church and chapels, I was occasionally fully sung a 'Hymn of Thanksgiving,' composed the composed of the church and chapels, I was occasionally fully sung a 'Hymn of Thanksgiving,' composed the church and chapels, I was occasionally fully sung a 'Hymn of Thanksgiving,' composed the church and chapels, I was occasionally fully sung a 'Hymn of Thanksgiving,' composed the church and chapels, I was occasionally fully sung a 'Hymn of Thanksgiving,' composed the church was sent to the church was sent and from the church and chapels, I was occasionally deluded, says a correspondent, into the belief of the day being Sunday. The parish church was crowded, and the Rector delivered a very able and appropriate ad-dress. The Methodist and Independent chapels were also filled. At both places suitable sermons were

samply! With every acknowledgement for their voltage and quietness this happy jubilee.

Saint Catherise.—We perceive by the Polypheme, that his Excellency the Governor, addressed some sound and useful advice to four or five thousand people, collected in the square before the Queen's House. Flags, bearing the names of Sir Lionel Smith, and or Brougham, Surge, and Sligo, with other devices, appropriate to the occasion, were displayed by the peasantry. The Governor gave them some excellent advice, relative to their obedience to the laws, industry, and habits of life. Wo be to the man who shall attempt to oppress yon,' said his Excellency; but on the other hand, to break the laws, to sit in idleness, or to live viccous lives, must be your ruin. His Excellency; but on the other hand, to break the laws, to sit in idleness, or to live viccous lives, must be your ruin. His Excellency; but on the other hand, to break the laws, to sit in idleness, or to live viccous lives, must be your ruin. His Excellency; but on the other hand, to break the laws, to sit in idleness, or to live viccous lives, must be your ruin. His Excellency; but on the other hand, to break the laws, to sit in idleness, or to live viccous lives, must be your ruin. His Excellency; but on the other hand, to break the laws, to sit in idleness, or to live viccous lives, must be your ruin. His Excellency; but on the other hand, to break the laws, to sit in idleness, or to live viccous lives, must be your ruin. His Excellency is better the dead of the arrangements were excellent. The whole lasted for about two hours, and was concluded by singing in beautiful style,

'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' &c. &c.

Several friends of the Clergymen were present, and particularly and sure we are that they must be ruinced by the peasang the peasang the peasang the law of the basis of our future prosperity.

TRELAWNEY. A correspondent in Trelawny writes, the first of August was observed by the people so decently and devoutly, and with such manifestations of subdued, yet grateful feeling, that they appeared more like a select class of Christians, celebrations companies.

could not be accommodated.

[From the Journal of Ang. 10.]

The post has arrived and brought us intelligen-

4. K. C. May 60

cipated on such an occasion.

The Cornwall Courier says, the first of August, the most important day ever witnessed in Jamaica, has passed quietly as far as actual disturbance is concerned.

The Standard observes, 'The long, and somewhat anxiously expected jubilee of Emancipation has arrived, and now nearly passed over with a remarkable degree of quiet and circumspection. Of St. James's, of course, we speak more particularly,—St. James's, hitherto the most revield, and nown nearly eall most unwarrantably callented as the Sabbath, and the church bell gave warraning that the House of God was open, to allow all ranks to return thanks, and give praise for the glorious day. The day passed in quietness—the churches and chapels were well attended, and nothing but the occasional burst of those who had been regaled and were making merry toward evening, seemed to interrupt the calm and penceful state of the city.

We have happily passed from the state of slavery and apprenticeship, to that of perfect freedom, and nothing, we irrust, will occur to cause us to regret the great and glorious change.

From the Morning Journal.

Among the various ways of interesting the minds of our newly enfranchised pensantry on the 1st of August, the most important day ever witheased pensanted to such a passed quietly as far as actual disturbance is concerned.

The Cornwall Courier syst, the first of August, the most rewill all eviced publice of Emancipation has arrived, and now nearly passed over with a remarkable degree of quiet and circumspection. Of St. James's, of course, we speak more particularly,—St. James's, hitherto the most revield, and most unwarrantably ealuminated penish, of all the parishes in this unfortunate and distracted colony!

On Taesday evening, the Wesleyan, and we believe, Baptist Chapels, were opened for service—the tormer and apprenticeship, to that of perfect freedom, and nothing, we irrust, will occur to cause us to regret the specific proposition. Shortly after, we understand, a very excellent and modest sermon commenced its solemn peal and a few noisy spirits welcomed in the morning of Freedom with loud cheers, many instances newly-awakened audience, dragged their uncertain steps to the nearest shelter which their own, or their acquaintances' houses, or the more gene-ral accommodation of open passages and piazzas af-

At 10, A. M. the regular service of the day com menced, and excepting the before mentioned transplan-tation in the market-square, and a very few stragglers, there was nothing in the aspect of affairs at all different from the general appearance displayed by any other religious holiday in the calendar. Towards evening rever, a few discordant drummings and fifings we gradually concentrating round the before men-i Tree of the market-square, which, under the fa-f a beautiful moon, and the aid of some half a vor of a beautiful moon, and the aid of some half a dozen or more tallow-candles, at length became the rendezvous of sundry 'Fim Crovs' and 'John Canoes,'

Merry antics and fantastic gambols' added a richness and a raciness to the general scene, barring its i apropriety on so solemn a day-

'And filled each pause the Ciceros had made!' In such 'Sports,' the greater part of the night was

The Journal quotes the following cheering paragraph from the Cornwall Chronicle :

Nothing could give a fairer and fuller confidence in the character of the negroes, than their conduct on so joyous and trying an occasion, and what they have exhibited during the brief period of their political regeneration. It may be considered as an earnest of their future peaceable demeanor; the disbelief of the seep-tic will thus be put to the blush, and the apprehensions of the timid allayed. The first of August has passed, And so survives the trying hour.

Let then this Tree we plant to-day,
Our emblem be of liberty,
Fruitful and joyous, meek, resigned,
Free TRULY, WHILE GOD RULES THE MIND.

The Journal also furnishes the following cheering accounts from other parts of the Island.

SAINT ELIZABETH. At the hour of 10 A. M. there were about 4000 persons assembled at Grosmond, when

## The following accounts of various celebrations, which occurred after the day of emancipation, will be

read with the deepest interest. read with the deepest interest.

Jamaica Union School. It was truly gratifying to the several insurrections that had taken place during the period since the conquest by the British, to the several insurrections that had taken place during the period since the conquest by the British, to the last links of Slavery were burst asunder. Cheerfulnest general rebellion in 1832, in which both himself and many present were deeply interested. Having thewn that all these insurrections had been suppressed, and had come to naught, he proceeded to point out how through Divine providence, Mr. Wilberforce was raised up to advocate the cause of the oppressed African. dup to advocate the cause of the oppressed African, and since that period, step by step, various privileges and been quietly conceded to the colored race, until the final consummation by the Legislature, in abolishing the last vestiges of slavery on the 1st of August, ment in which they engaged, connected with a correctness of demeanour, strikingly bespoke how sensibly they marked the time when there was to be a termination of that which they described as 'the curse of their native land.' At the close of the repast, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' was sung by them. After which, forming themselves in a procession, they proceeded to the piazzas in Church street fronting

School Room, marching, which procession was headed by two boys bearing a design whereon was represented a Skeleton descriptive of Death trampling on a scroll, Saint Thomas in the East. Up to the moment same time letting fall the last links of Slavery from his the head master, Mr. Thos. T. Sherlock : the first stan-

Joyful is the rising Sun.

dress. The Methodist and Independent chapels were also filled. At both places suitable sermons were preached. At the latter, the resident minister provided an ample second breakfast, which was faithfully discussed under the shade of a large tent purposely erected for the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Atkins, Wesleyan Minister, has proceeded from this place to lay the foundation stone of a chapel this afternoon, (lst August) at Port Morant, in which important service he will be assisted by Thomas Thomson, Esq. churchwarden, and Alexander Barclay, Esq. Member for the parish. It is expected that many thousand spectators will be present at the interesting ceremony. From all I have been able to learn, the changes among the laborers on the estates in this quarter will be very limited, these people being apparently satisfied with the arrangement for their continued domicile on the respective properties. Another correspondent writes—we are very quiet here. The day has arrived and nearly passed off, and thank God the predictions of the alarmists are not fulfilled. The chapels were quite full with a great many persons in the yards. The fadependents are just sitting down to a feast. The Rector delivered a sermon or rather a string of advices and opinions to the laboring population, the most intolerant I have heard for a long time. This parish will, I am quite certain, enjoy in peace and quietness this happy jubilee.

Saint Catherine.—We perceive by the Polypheme, Mackey of their Christian character, the day has arrived and provided the predictions of the apprentices of the provided the predictions of the alarmists are not fulfilled. The chapels were quite full with a great many persons in the yards. The Independents are just sitting down to a feast. The Rector delivered a sermon of the provided the predictions of the visual system of the provided the predictions of the provided the predictions of the provided them until the 6th inst.

Public Dinner. A large swing yell elements of the Rev. Mr. Thinson, Baptist Missionary. Yes! it

long be remembered; it afforded incontestible evidence of the sureness of the basis of our future prosperity

the first of Angust was observed by the people so decently and devoutly, and with such manifestations of subdued, yet grateful feeling, that they appeared more like a select class of Christians celebrating some holy day of their Church, than a race but recently converted from idolatry, and who were just emerging from the pollutions and degradation of slavery.

The most interesting and truly exciting scene of all in Trelawny, was the spectacle of some hondreds of happy children dining. This feast for them, and for fall who had hearts that could sympathize with the happiness of others, was provided by the Rev. Mr. Knibb. Similar scenes were enaeted in the rural districts. The Rev. Mr. Blyth had, I believe, a meeting of his scholars, and a treat provided for them. The Rev. Mr. Anderson had a large assemblage of his scholars at the school-house, who were reguled with meat, bread, and beverage, and also a large meeting of the adult members of his Church, to every one of whom, who could, or was attempting to learn to read, he gave a book.

POET Maria. The first of August passed off happilly and peaceably. The people felt deeply the great blessing that had been conferred on them, and behaved uncommonly well. All the places of worship were crowded; indeed, thrice the number would not have contained those who attended, and many of whom could not be accommodated.

From the Journal of Ang. 10.1

those who attended, and hany of the beacommodated.

[From the Journal of Ang. 10.] best has arrived and brought us intelligence out parts of the island, of the manner in in the midst of repeated and designing cheers:

'Victoria, our gracious and beloved Queen, ble hearted Governor, Sir Lionel Smith; the Mulgrave and Marquess of Sligo; Joseph Sun and the friends of liberty in England; our Pastor (the Rev. Mr. Philippo,) his wise and cl. Samuel Wortley, Esq. and the owner of the P. William Rausay and E. D. Bagnes, Esq. the Magistrates of the Parish and though Edward Jordon, Esq. and the Advocates

To the latter, as also to the individuals named, the Rev. Gentleman paid a high compliment, concluding his interesting and by expressing the hope that the time was tant when a monument would be creeted their memory. Although, as has been tween six to seven hundred persons were the occasion, yet the greatest possible by good will prevailed to the last moment of

The Rev. Mr. Phillippo and Lady left hefe company dispersed, amidst the overpowe ulations of the multitude, and were see residence, at Spanish Town, by six of th Iranchised peasantry on horsetack. The whole seene was deeply interesting.

To 1

The whole seene was deeply interesting, der and propriety observed, would have do Christians of the most civilized country in The conduct of the people in this district so ther respects also, is such as to entitle highest commendation. Well knowing the nience to which their masters' customers werwise reduced from a want of food for and cattle, they voluntarily went out to 2nd day, and in some instances on the foll supplied the usual demand of the market, their labor thus voluntarily given as a free to their employers. Comment on such cost to their employers. Comment on such conductors to their employers. The late apprentices of Jamai hitherto acquired honors,

So far as they are concerned, the highest eaper tions of their friends have been more than real Let the higher classes universally, but exhibit the dispositions and conduct, and the peace and prose of Jamaica are forever secured.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 2, 1838. A deputation of the late apprentices of Manchester waited o Christopher Good, Esq. pursuant to agreeme on the 2d of August. It consisted of about 3 persons—the representatives of p They paid into Mr. Good's hands, in gold, upwards of £150, for the purpose of enting Mr. Special Justice Grant with a piece of plate as a mark of their gratitude and me The inscription which was composed and wr ten by one of themselves (Simon Marin) is a

follows: . We. all the head-men and constables, in the names and on the behalf of the late apprenting out now happily free men, in Manchester, give this Cup to our true friend Special Juohn William Grant, Esq. in token of his w right conduct on all occasions during the pr

gress of our late apprenticeship. Jamaica, Manchester, Aug. 2, 1838 Here an old man named Robert Peart, offend an Arabic inscription for the other side of the

up.
Mr. Good addressed them to the following

. When I, on the 21st of last month, appoint ed this day for our meeting, I did not anti so large an assemblage as is now collected. would be exceedingly ungrateful in me, do not assure you I feel highly honoured by confidence you repose in me; and I trust no of mine, in either public or private life, wi any way render me unworthy of it. My desi is in any observations I address to you, to vince you I am a sincere well-wisher of the general prosperity is to a certain your hands. I trust you will, nay I know yo will use your best exertions that the proper of those whose servants you have been for many years, shall be properly cultivated; their returns may increase, and that they n be the better able to remunerate von. I wo despise the labourer who did not lo vate the soil for his own advantage and the proof its owners, as is done by all civilized per

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ry. Your maxim should be, live, and let (Here all cried out, that is what we want to am glad to hear you respond to that fee because I know that the thousands of labor whom you have exercised authority over dun slavery and apprenticeship, and who must therefore considerably under your influence. under that influence, be guided, so as to fi the pledge you have made for them and you selves. I am certain you will, by your pea ble conduct and active industry, prove your worthy of the favour conferred upon you; will, by the way in which you act, assist in ducing the American, Spanish, and French tions to liberate your brethren, still held in the colonies in the accursed bondage of slavery.

After the people had, in modest yet language, declared their determination to do that good subjects and industrious men could and which bore the impress of honesty and si-cerity, it was proposed by William Bernard at an address should be presented to his Eacele-cy the Governor, and the following was agreed upon:

'We on the part of the late apprentices, by now happily free men, of the parish of Manches ter, approach your Excellency with feelings gratitude to God—to the people of England-you our upright, impartial Friend, Father, an Governor, and also with feelings of respect to thanks to the Island Council, and Assembly, the united efforts they used to make us free st jects of our good Queen Victoria, God bless her We will, in all things, follow our Governor's ab vice and commands, and obey the Laws-we will be industrious to earn an honest livelihood, and do all we can to make our employers prospe ous and happy. Wishing sincerely that Excellency may long continue in health and happiness to govern us, we are, for ourselves and brethren of Manchester, your Excellency

most grateful and obedient Servants, WILLIAM BARNARD, SIMON MARTIN, FRANCIS GREEN, JAMES MARTIN.

'Manchester, August 2, 1838.' (The above address is in the hand-writing of

Robert Peart. late on apprentice to Spice Srove, produced an address written in Anim, by himself) to the Governor, which was agent ould be presented also to Sir Lione Smi on Friday the 10th inst., by the above just

Here cheering commenced for the Queel Governor, Assenbly, &c. &c., which lend over, Mr. Good said, their friend, the Rev. St. Stewart, had travelled upwards of 20 mies the morning to meet them. The Rev. Mr. See art addressed them in forcible langu said, he never felt greater happin experienced yesterday, in addressin of God to the several thousands, of God to the several thousands, which gave the dom, were directed in thanksgiving b God, for the great blessing upon them. He conscientiously de conviction, that no peasantry in any part propriety, than those living in Manchester land world could conduct themselves w

The Rev. Gentleman was much cheered by the people, and after drinking long life to the Queen in a glass each of Maderia, they all set arated in the most orderly manner to their di

ferent homes.

A translation of Robert Peart's Arabic aldress, intended to be presented to Sir Lione

I Robert Peart, baptized in that name in Jamaica but in my country, I was named Maho med Cover, I was born at Bucka, for myself.

urymen, and my countrywomen, who in Jamaica, return thanks to At-Grd, and next, to the English Nation. have relieved us from the bondage have been held. God bless and life to our Queen Victoria, and resoul of her Uncle, King William whose good reign was passed ich this day has made us free peo-God bless Sir Lionel Smith, our Governther, and Friend, whom we all love, and

ROBERT PEART, Manchester. To Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Jamaica. Let day of August, 1838.

ARRADIA ESTATE IN TRELAWNY. A splendid twas given at this estate on Friday last by late apprenticed laborers attached thereto. ble was headed by George Marrett, Esq. ev. and the Rev. Messrs. Vine and and Justice Lyon were among the in-Upwards of two hundred perthe entertainment; the table ander every luxury that could be proand several excellent speeches were deand appropriate toasts given by the peoadd, every thing was conducted with atest decorum and propriety.

The following paragraphs refer chiefly to the state of a different parts of the island after the holidays As we before remarked, it appears that the re in many cases dissatisfied with the wages fered by the planters :

TRELAWNY. We are truly concerned, the wall Courier observes, to state that, up to hour yesterday evening (7th August,) ants we received from all parts of the agree in the alarming fact that, the laers have refused to return to their work, or to any agreement with their late masters. rate of wages. We understand eclare that no agreement will be at prestered into by them, unless previously areither by Mr. Knibb. or Mr. Lyon. The on Sunday last, told his congregation his pulpit, not to hire for less wages than day for females, who would work, 3s. 4d. per day for males. This state of rine, cannot last long, and his ency the Governor, unless wilfully blind open his eyes to the machinations of one two demagogues, who seek to effect the final

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1838.

The roads of this parish have, we are informd been studded with happy faces traversing to fro in the interchange of friendly visitings, and as I rode along, observes our correspondent,
I (anxied the earth smiled with gladness at berelieved for the first time, for many years, so long a period, from the constant assaults

Sr. David's .- A gentleman in the management of a property in this parish, writes in the blowing strain to his employer-I have an excession of strength this morning. The peoassuring me that the example of the Com Walk estate people, has been the means of other estates, to enter into terms proposed-that is 5s per week, with uses, grounds, medicines, &c. &c.

St. Thomas in the East .- The apprentices Grove Estate turned out to work on day but we have not learnt on what terms. Vernon the property of Kenneth Pherson, Esq. they turned out on Tuesday per day, with houses, grounds, &c. &c.

Tarlawny .- A correspondent writes, every is quiet, and the people would go to work any bargains were made, but I believe throughe parish the people were directed to go to work on Monday morning, without any previous arrangement, or being even told how much hey would be paid, or asked what they expect-On one estate 1s. Sd. with houses and ands, was offered and refused. Some of the asters are determined, it is said, to hold out, and will not consent to give more than 1s. 3d.

St. JAMES .- The people in this parish are work on most of the estates without any greenent, They refuse the offer of 1s. 01-2d, er day, but continue to labor, relying on the oner and liberality of the planters for fair and easonable pay. If they do not get these in two weeks, our correspondent writes, there will be dead stop. The laborers fix the quantity of to be done in a day, agreeably to the ale of labor approved of by the Governor durhe apprenticeship. For any thing beyond at they demand extra pay as was usual unthat system.

accounts from the country generally, ays the Standard, are far from satisfactory. ed or disappointed as yet; and as for alarm, let there feel that, who by their bad advice, have aborer to be suspicious of his master, and discontented with that rate of wages which, their is fully as much as the most of the esafford, is also perfectly sufficient to supply all the natural, and some of the acquired of those for whose benefit it is acquired. The same Journal states, that some of the ne-Tots upon a few estates have gone to work, at ne time that they refuse for the present, make any definite arrangement with their

St. THOMAS IN THE VALE, - No work, we uncorrespondent states that some of the overand attorneys wish the people to turn out and attorneys wish the people to turn out work without entering into any arrangeis, which they refuse to do. The attorney was fall. Knollis, New Works, and Waiestates has offered Is. 3d. per day, out of the £5 per annum is to be deducted for sea and grounds. The offer has been refusThe overseer of Byndioss estate required wages they were to receive, but they reto do any thing without a proper agree-

Many's .- On some estates in this parish, the informs I, and particularly those under charge of Richard Lewis, Esq. such as Sari's Valley, l'imperon's estates, Ellis es-s, &c. and of Charles Stewart, Esq., Tria-Tryal, Roslin, Bremmer Hall, &c and also James Geddes, Esq. the labourers are get-fron 2s, 6d, to 's, 4d, per day. The Tates are parl upon many other properties. and urge objections against the managers casen for so acting. They remain and will go to labour, provided the obnoxious parties

HAT ELIZABETH. On Saturday there was a large meeting of the people to take leave ar late respected Special Justice, Mr. J. who addressed them for an hour and a fiving them most excellent advice. As Mr. Harris and their Minister expressed a that they should return to work on Monand endeavor to enter into terms with their e masters, the laborers of several properties in sexiensive district, were at work on that day, d all appeared most willing to arrange amifor the rents of their houses and grounds, id to work for reasnoable wages-

MANCHESTER AND CLARENDON.—We learn m a gentleman who has just returned from suchester and Clarendon, that in the former parish, the apprentices refused to labor for less than 2s. 6d. per day, and that the fields are foul, and the coffee fast ripening. The prospects of the planters are therefore gloomy.—

people will have to stroll from place to place, and possibly from parish to parish unless they alter the determination to which they appear to have come. We do hope they will speedily do this, and avert the evils which threaten them the proprietors.

Such is the Brst return.

Such is the Brst return.

Such is the Brst return.

But while we lament and deplore that such things should be, we have also, on the other hand, to notice a few instances where the people have gone to work, satisfied with the offers made by their masters, and have not lost a single day. And none can we notice with the offers made by their masters, and have the people them.

which there is a difference of opinion, is that of wages, and we fear it will be some weeks before all doubts are removed. The question is a difficult one, and its settlement must be left to time. A little good advice given to the laborers, and some pains taken to explain matters to them, will we think bring about a very considerable alteration in their views and opinions on this subject. We trust the ministers of religion, and the magistrates who have influence with the people, will use it at the present moment, to induce them to accept the terms offered at least until they can do better. The masters must exercise patience, and even make up their minds to suffer some loss. They must also be as liberal as they possibly can in their offers. It is extremely desirable to get the people to resume their labors, and to prevent them from straggling about from place to place. We shall rejoice to hear that this habeen generally done. Of course they have a right to endeavor to procure the most they can for their labor. It is natural that they should. We fear, however, in their endeavors to effect this object, they may lose much valuable time, and after all be constrained to accept the offers they now refuse. In the mean time, things remain unsettled, and a feverish degree of excitement and uncertainty is experienced. We wish the proprietors and the country well over the trying season.

From the same

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT FALMOUTH. We regret ex-

ment that prevailed, it is gratifying to state that not a single breach of the peace was committed.

On Monday last a bench of magistrates was convened for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the excitement. Mr. Knibb having been requested to attend, stated some of the leading facts which had come to his knowledge, but declined being examined on oath, as he did not conceive that the beach had full power to act, as no specific charge had been alleged against any individual; it was his intention he said to communicate with the executive, who would no doubt order the whole affar to be investigated by a special commission. The magistrates directed the clerk of the peace to forward a copy of the proceedings to his honor the Custos, and thus the matter rests for the present.

The magnitude of the clerk of the peace to forward a copy of the proceedings to his honor the Custos, and thus the matter reast for the present?

From the Royal Gazette of Aug. 11.

The state of the latter fasts for the present?

The state of the latter fasts for the present?

The state of the latter fasts for the present?

The state of the latter fasts for the present?

The state of the latter fast in the minds of most of our people. Goaded as they are, by those who ought to preach peace and forbestance, we cannot but condemn, in the most severe terms, the manner which the Baptst missionarishave conducted themselves, at a period when they ought to have been most guarded in prevening those, over whom they have the most unbounded sway, to act otherwise than in a manner in which no olame could have been most unbounded sway, to act otherwise than in a manner in which no olame could have been attacked to them. But what is that of the island? From almost every parsh 2s. 6d. 3s. 4d., or 3s. a day is demanded, wages, which could notly be afforded by proprietors making 3, 4, or 700 hogsheads of sugar ander the most favorable circumstances—while those making 100 or 150 must be thrown but the peace to the planter to exist, would be, by a complete reduction of the duties on sugar, without which he would be ruined. This is not, however, at present the question. We have made such extincts from horthside papers as will show the excited and alarming that of the parish of Trelawny; besides which our provide text of the graphs of the people to left the caast of the control of the day of the people to left the caast of the control of the day of the people to left the caast of the control of the day of the people to left the caast of the control of the day of the people to left the caast of the control of the day of the people to left the caast of the control of the day of the people to left the caast of the control of the day of the people to left the caast of the control of the day. Now we ask, is this a prudent course for a mi

We regret this circumstance very much, and particularly to learn, that the people are acting under the advice of the late special magistrates. These gentlemen must perceive the evil consequences likely to result to the planters and the laboring population, from this determination to stand out for unreasonable wages. The former cannot afford to pay them, and the result will be, that the berries will drop from the trees and rot, and the laborers remain unemployed. Can Mr. Grant and Mr. Gurley, or Mr. Brown, desire to see things brought to this pass? Will they take upon themselves the responsibility of reducing the laborers to the condition of a gang of idlers, and entail upon the proprietors the loss of their crops? We do trust they will exercise their authority to bring about a better state of things—that they will explain to the laborers that such a rate of hire will never be paid, for the sample reason, that the properties cannot afford it.

From Clarendon, the intelligence is gratifying. There the people are reasonable, and accept terms which we have already repeatedly said are fair and just between proprietor and laborer. These people will be comfortably located as free cultivators, enjoying all the advantages of their grounds, &c. and receiving their weekly money, wages, whilst the Manchester people will have to stroll from place to place, and possibly from parish to parish unless they alter the determination to which they appear to have come. We do hope they will speedily do this, and avert the evils which threaten them

From the Morning Journal of Aug. 11.

The result of the intelligence from the country is, that the change has commenced auspiciously, in so far as the manner in which the people have behaved them selves is concerned. All admit that the laboring population have been quiet and peaceable, and the first of August kept as it was intended to be, a day of thanks giving for the great boon that has been conferred upon the bulk of the population.

Upon many of the properties, the people had turned out and were peaceably and quietly performing their labor as free agriculturists, although no agreements had been come to between them and the masters or land-owners with regard to wages. The only point on which there is a difference of opinion, is that of wages, and we fear it will be some weeks before all doubts are removed. The question is a difficult one, and its etc. TRY. Their minds are excited and bewildered, and unfortunately those who have power, are not using it as they ought. To God we look for a restoration of peace, and the thwarting of those devices which tend to perpetuate bad feeling, and must if indulged in bring with the control of the cont

of most of the liberty-loving, pro-slavery journals of the United States, to gull their readers with the false and grossly distorted accounts ceedingly to perceive by private letters, and the jour-tiest, that considerable excitement was produced in the own of Falmouth, on Saturday the 4th inst. in conse-favorable intelligence conveyed in the other coquence of a rumor, that it was intended to hang the Rev. Mr. Knitb in effigy. The following statement taken from the Falmouth Post, is, we have no doubt, a correct account of what transpired on the occasion:

"We had hoped that we should have been enabled to ally opening the eyes of the people to the real transpired on the occasion." report in our present number, that the first week of freedom had passed away without the least ebullition of angry feeling. It is, however, our melancholy duty to state that such has not been the case. At an early hour on Saturday last, it when granually and the state of those papers. The 'TRUTH WILL OUT' in the end, in spite of all their attempts to conceal it; and when the people hour on Saturday last, it when granually and the state of the real character of those papers. The 'TRUTH will out of the real character of those papers. hour on Saturday last, it was generally known that some persons had determined to interrupt the peace of the town, by hanging the Rev. Mr. Knibb, in effigy, in front of his Chapet. The knowledge of this fact arous-by those on whom they rely for accurate intel-ed the indignation of the members of his church, who immediately determined to prevent the design from beand false prophets are DULY REWARDED. What a pretty figure the editors of this country make before the civilized world, professing to reality. The Rev. Gentleman, who had been absent since Thursday evening, was on Saturday engaged in religious services at Waldensia Chapel (about 10 miles). since Thursday evening, was on Saturday engaged in religious services at Wildensa Chapel (about 10 miles from Falmouth) when he received a letter by express from Charlton estate, of so alarming a nature, as to induce him to come into the town for the purpose of energing to allay the excited feelings of the people connected with his ministry. On his way down, he was met by a number of armed persons, all of whom appeared to be laboring under the impression that he was to be way-laid and murdered. He succeeded in persuading them to deliver up their weapons, which he deposited in the body of his carriage. Every attempt however to persuade them to return to their homes was unavailing. They determined, they said, to protect him at the sacrifice of their lives. On his arrival at the mission house, we thought it our duty to call and explain to him the mistaken notion under which the people inbored; and at the same time to mention that we had been spoken to by upwards of a dozen of them, to whom we gave the assurance that no bodily harm was intended to be inflicted. A few minutes after, Samuel Magnus, Esq., one of the magistrates of the parish, called and assured Mr. Knibb that he he had adopted such measures as to prevent the party from hanging the effigy; all then that remained to be done was to persuade the people to disperse and return to their homes orderly and peaceably. They were requested to go into the Suffield school-room, when, at the request of their pastor, we assured them that there was nothing to dread; that the foolish persons who had caused the commotion, had no intention of hanging Mr Knibb in reality, and that every dependence ought to be placed on the magistracy, who were willing and the dotted the town with a heavy hand all those who might dare to disturb the public peace.

The people were perfectly sausfied with this explanation, and quitted the town with the promise of persuade the people to disperse of the received ment that prevailed, it is gratifying to state that not a single breach of the pea

THE BETT BES.

ory branch of mechanism, with full eperation and beautiful spot in the pathway of our earthry into this island.

Jamaica has hitherto lain in a state next to barbarism owing to the unnatural prejudice of parties who have been blind to every interest but their own, who have exercised their authoritations and thence through the most public thereafters into the country; and results and results and the country; and results and results and results. ity over the late slave population, with such ty-ranic force, as actually to degrade the negro; and that too in his own eyes, and to deaden, apparently, those energies which he can, when not oppressed, evince to the fullest extent. solitary drunkard, not a gun fired, nor even was 'Every people,' observes Russell, 'taken col- a shout heard to welcome in the new-born lib-lectively, are happy in proportion to their indus- erty. The only groups we saw were going to try, unless their condition is altogether servile.' or returning from the different chapels and Thanks to the Supreme disposer of events, Jachurches; except in a few instances, where maica is nearly a free country; and if the black families might be seen reading or singing hymns population are not held down on account of in their own dwellings. they are like other human beings, who having energy and abilities, can exert them so as to

altogether unnecessary, but the subject itself I ask myself—Is it indeed finished? And are could not be urged without adverting to the new position in which this island is placed. In conclusion, we strongly recommend the introduction of mechanical labor into the island, as a means of directing the minds of some of the laboring population, who, disgusted at their late treatment as slaves and apprentices, will naturally be unwilling to return to their former occupations and will seek others more congenial to their former occupations and will seek others more congenial to their ns,and will seek others more congenial to their feeling and disposition. And as the exportation this glorious consummation brought about ages of sugar will no doubt decrease, it behoves us ago? Is it because the slaves of 1838 are beto introduce into this island those manufactures which arise from the natural resources of Jamaica; and those mechanical contrivances, in only preparation for freedom required in this agriculture, which, although they abridge man-tisland, or any where else, in order to put a griculture, which, although they abridge manual labor, at the same time would increase the peaceful end to slavery, is the preparation of demand for those mechanical inventions required, and which, while they give free scope to the genius and industry of all classes, would ensure o this island lasting benefit, happiness, and

EFFECTS UPON MORALS AND INDUSTRY. Here are a few items, which will afford : light foretaste of the influence of freedom upon

Custos coming down to Port Maria for the pur-pose of relieving such prisoners as might be in he gaol or house of correction committed previous to the 1st August, it was found that there vus not a single delinquent under punishment. How many parishes, enquires our informant, in he island, can make this boast?

POLICE OFFICE. We cordially participate in DEAR BROTHER JOHNSON: Thursday, and at there not being any pris- Massachusetts is the pioneer of our cause .oners in the Cage.

We congratulate the laboring population of Saint James upon the prospect of a Savings Bank being established at Montego Bay. The perusal of the paragraph in the Cornwall Chronmost. Pilgrim Rock is there, and Bunker Hill take place, afforded us very great satisfaction aspects, moves onward just as fast as Massa-We expect to hear that the laboring population chusetts leads. I long to see the young MEN, has been laid under an obligation to the means of safely depositing their savings—
an advantage, by the way, which cannot now old thirteen,' set the example. The Convention be properly appreciated.

EMANCIPATION DAY IN BARBADOES. ntelligence and piety by all who know him. The let- Worcester first, and then, having impulsed the er was addressed to a friend in New-Haven, Ct. and east, go over to the Connecticut valley,-say

ublished in the Herald of that city. BARBADOES, Aug. 2, 1838. he badge of slavery had rested for two hundred

that previous to the working of emancipation, the slave proprietors wished the abolition of slaMiddlesex, old Middlesex, where is Concord, very. Far from it. But having though un- and Lexington, and Cambridge, and Bunker willingly, been made witnesses of the operations Hill! Her very fields are redolent of freedom, of freedom; and having themselves tasted of Let Lowell mills their thousands yield!' Nor. the previously unknown satisfaction of employing voluntary and contented, because free laborers; their minds became enlightened, softenizens once struggled through nine trials to elect, borers; their minds became enlightened, softened, changed: and from being the determined opposers, they became themselves the authors of complete emancipation. I know not in what terms to describe to you the emotions excited by passing through the streets of this populous town on that memorable morning. There was a stillness and a solemnity that might be felt. It was caused by no display of force, for none was to be seen. Here and there a policeman going his usual rounds, but not a soldier, not

lation, was enimently the spirit of peace, good will, thankfulness, and of joy too deep, too solemn, to allow of any loud or noisy demonstration of it. Of course all stores, shops and offices of every kind were closed. So, also, were all places of amusement. No sound of revelry, no evidences of nightly excess were to be heard or and Peru, 'mountain towns,' and from Greenseen. I do not say too much when I assert that the reign of order, peace, and sobriety, was ports himself, and from polished Northampton,

priately, the 58th chapter of Isaiah.—Imagine for a moment the effect in such an audience, on such an occasion, where were many hundreds of emancipated slaves, of words like these, 'Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke.' The sermon by the Bishop was, as might have been expected on such an occasion, interesting and impressive. He spoke with great effect of the unexpected progress of freedom, from island to island, from colony to colony, until, with a solitary exception,

soils of this country, would immediately follow, which we venture to assert, would induce some in this island to turn their attention to the making of such ploughs as would shorten labor and benefit the land. The advantages, therefore, are evident, and need not be enlarged upon; for when once an opening is fairly effected, and mechanical labor introduced, it will gradually make room for itself, and, finally, introduce every british possession. The progress of education, the gradual reformation instruction, were all dwelt upon with great-force; and the glory of all ascribed, as was for when once an opening is fairly effected, and mechanical labor introduced, it will gradually make room for itself, and, finally, introduce every british possession. The progress of education, the gradual reformation instruction, were all dwelt upon with great-force; and the glory of all ascribed, as was most fit, to the Great Giver of every good and mechanical labor introduced, it will gradually prefect gift. It was an occasion rich with happy emotions, and long to be remembered as a bright and beautiful spot in the pathway of our earthly pilgrimage.

produce the final happiness of their country.

Perhaps the preceding remarks will be thought altogether unnecessary, but the subject itself I ask myself—Is it indeed finished? And are the product the subject is the product of the p

And why, in the name of humanity, was not ter fitted for freedom than those of fifty or a hundred years since? No one believes it. The or any where else, in order to put a Yours truly, WM. R. HAYES.

P. S. August 9th .- All is quiet, and the utmost good order every where prevails.

THE CONVENTION-LETTER FROM MR.

STANTON.

Friends of God and humanity! open your eyes he morals and industry of the people. Instead and read the following soul-stirring epistle from Mr of prisons filled with vagrants and criminals, it appears that Savings Banks are to be instituted cation, but we shall 'take the responsibility' of print for the special accommodation of the laborers!

St. Mary's House of Correction. On the Custos coming down to Port Maria for the purland. To every word of it, we respond a hearty amer—and especially to what he says respecting the materials of which the Convention should be composed Men of all ages, and women, too, should be there.

ANTI-SLAVERY ROOMS, N. Y., } Sept. 1, 1838. the happiness felt by the Polypheme, at there being not a single prisoner brought up for trial Men's Convention. Hold it by all means. Old There the first paper was established,-there cle, intimating that a meeting of the influen-ial portion of the inhabitants was about to key-note. Our cause, in its moral and political will be an era in the cause, in New England. It should be a mighty gathering of the clans. The writer of the following letter was formerly a law- A host should rally. Set your mark high. A er in Brattlebore', Vt. and is highly esteemed for his thousand, at least, should come. Let it be at Northampton. That valley is a rich field. It should be possessed. Sound the note early Yesterday's sun rose upon eight hundred and loud, through the Liberator. Let them nousand freemen, on whom and their ancestors hear it away down to Nantucket, and Martha's It was a solemn, delightful, most memorable day. I look upon it as a matter of ex-ceeding thankfulness, that I have been permitted Plymouth,—that sacred snot, where onnessed ceeding thankfulness, that I have been permitted to be a witness to it, and to be able to speak from experience and from observation, of the happiness to which that day has given birth. The day had previously been set apart by prociamation of the Governor, 'as a day of devout thanksgiving and available to the control of the total the tarmers and mechanics of old Plymouth,—that sacred spot, where oppressed and despoiled humanity, once sought and found a refuge. That ancient county should send up 500 delegates, to testify for 'Old Colony' principles, now derided. They can do it, if thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the happy termination of slavery.' The thanks-giving and praise were most truly sincere, heartfelt and general. It was an emancipation, not merely of the slave, but of the proprietor. It was felt as such; openly acknowledged and rejoined in as such; Navar here I witnessed. They are as true as steel. Tell them, that, although it is a boy's convention, we must not make boy's play of it. Let them rally, then. was left as such; openly acknowledged and re-joiced in as such. Never have I witnessed And Bristol, too, which skirts along the Roger more apparently unfeigned expressions of satis- Williams State, with her Fail Rivers, her faction than were made on that day by the former owners of slaves, at the load of which liberally in New Bedford!) ought to muster they had been relieved.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting strong. Why, she has dared to send 'a fanatic' strong. Let Lowell mills their thousands yield!' Nor-

courage and loveliness, manhood and woman. (I am getting poetical! but it is all borrowed.) Worcester, the 'heart of the Commonwealth'! strike the eye, or overawe the spirit of disorder, should send up from the south and down from The spirit that seemed to fill the entire population, was eminently the spirit of peace, good men and women. Let the 'heart' beat strong! To give eclat to an event of such importance, where the southerners sojourn, and Springfield, the Governor had ordered one company of militia to attend with him at the Cathedral. It is weapons, and all along the rich banks of the an immense building, and was crowded in every Connecticut, where it winds by Mount Tom part of its spacious area, galleries and aisles, with a most attentive and apparently devout assemblage of people of all colors and conditions. Several clergymen officiated, and one of them into central New York, and hope to see our at the opening of the services read most appro-priately, the 58th chapter of Isaiah.—Imagine Green, and Wm. Goodell. I will urge them

humble part in, fighting side by side with Mas-sachusetts men. I feel like one of her sons. I am jealous of her honor. I cherish her principles. Her history; I'know it by heart !' I repeat it, then,-HOLD THE CONVENTION Arouse the State. One mighty impulse now. will carry it. Let it rock with agitation from Barnstable to Berkshire. A single hint as to the materials of which the Convention should be composed. While it should be strictly a Young Men's Convention, yet, men of all ages, and women too, should be there, in mighty strength, to catch the inspiration, and carry out the fire into all the towns and villages of the State. Every abolitionist in Massachusetts, should be there, to see, and hear, and feel, and act too,-if not formally and in body, certainly in spirit. Pardon this hint. Still, let the business be done wholly by the young men. They are 'STRONG.'

Yours for God and humanity. H. B. STANTON.

The intelligence from the West Indies occupies much more room than we anticipated before it was put in type, but there is not a line of it, we are parsuaded, which one of our readers will wish we had omitted The misrepresentations of the pro-slavery party could be met in no way so effectually, as by the publication papers.

NOTICES.

Young Men's Anti-Slavery Convention.

F To be held at Worcester on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2d, and 3d., 1838.

To the Young Men of Massachusetts, who ARE THE FRIENDS OF IMMEDIATE AND IIN SAL EMANCIPATION: BRETHREN :- The Board of Managers of the

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has devolved upon us the pleasing duty of inviting you, one and all, to meet in Convention at WOR-CESTER, on TUESDAY and WEDNES-DAY, the 2d and 3d days of October next, for for the purpose of deliberating and acting upon questions connected with the present interests and future prosperity of the great cause of Human Rights. We address you with the full conviction, that such a Convention is imperiously demanded at the present crisis, as a means of enlisting the efforts and combining the influence of the Young Men of this ancient Commonwealth on the side of Liberty and Humanity, in the great moral struggle which is now agitating the nation, and on the issue of which is suspended the salvation or the downfall of our free institutions. It was a remark of the renowned author of the Declaration of Independence, that the great work of emancipation was 'AN ENTERPRISE FOR THE YOUNG WHO COULD FOLLOW IT UP AND BEAR IT THROUGH TO ITS CONSUMMATION;' and the history of moral reform in all ages proclaims the wisdom of the sentiment. It is the testimony of inspiration, that young men are 'STRONG;' and if, in this country, truth and freedom, shall ever gain a victory over falsehood and slaver, it will be owing in a great degree to their vigilance and energy. We beseech you, then, by the love you bear to your country, by your regard for the cause of bleeding humanity, and by the ties which bind you to your enslaved countrymen, to come up to the Convention, by hundreds, from every county in the State. There should be no delay in the appointment of delegates. In every town, let a meeting be called for that purpose FORTHWITH. One thousand young men, at least, good and true, should be eent up to the Convention, to represent the main army which must necessarily stay at home. But this cannot be done, unless the friends of the cause in every town do their duty promptly.

Efforts will be made to secure the attendance of distinguished advocates of the cause from abroad, and such other measures adopted as it is hoped will render the Convention one of unommon interest.

Yours for the slave, Amos A. Phelps, Joshua V. Himes, Committee EDMUND QUINCY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Arrangements. OLIVER JOHNSON,

N. B. Editors in this State are requested to give the above notice one or two insertions in their respective papers.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the Essex County AntiSlavery Society will be held at ANDOVER, in the
South Parish meeting-house, on WEDNESDAY, the
12th of September, initiati, and will continue two days.
Important business will come before the society. It is
desirable that there should be a full representation from
every society in the county, and from the friends of the
cause in those towns in which no society has yet been
organized. The friends of our cause in the neighboring towns in Middlesex County are affectionately javited to come over and help us.'

JOHN W. BROWN, Cor. Sec.

The members of the Boston male Temperance Sociacty will hold a meeting in the Infant School Room, Belknap-street, on Tuesday evening next, September 11, at 7 o'clock. Subjects of deep importance will be brought forward, and addresses are expected from several gentlemen. The Rev. John W. Lewis, agant of the New England colored Temperance Society, is expected to be present and address the meeting.

A Constitution will be presented for the re-organization of the Society. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

JOHN T. HILTON, Vice President.

Sept. 5.

THOMAS COLE, Seeretary. Sept. 5.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 5th inst., by Rev.
Mr. Towne, Mr. Joseph Boyd to Miss Mary G. Brais.

Mr. Towne, Mr. Joseph Boyd to Miss Mary G. Breis.

DIED.—In Boston, on the 31st ult., of consumption, Charlotte, wife of Rev. Amos A. Purly, aged 35 years.—Mrs. Phelps was much beloved for her amiable qualities, as well as for her intellectual and moral worth, by all who enjoyed the pleasure of hersacquaintance. She was the first President of the Roston-Female Anti-Slavery Society; and although prevened by ill health, for several years before her death, from taking any active part in the anti-slavery cause, she never ceased to feel a deep interest in its prosperity. Mr. Phelps, in this time of affliction, will share largely in the sympathies of a numerous circle of friends, to whom he is endeared for his early espousal and zealous advocacy of the cause of suffering humanity.—Rd. Lib.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Suffolk ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, insaid County, on Monday the twentieth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of William Williams late of said Boston, mariner, deceased, has been presented to said Court for probate, by Heary G. Chapman of said Boston, meschant, the Executor give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the seventeenth day of September next at nine o'clock, before neon, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspapers called the Liberator and Boston. Courier printed in said Boston, that they may then and these amendations and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the probate thereof.

A true copy,

From the Register and Observer. THE CHEROKEE. BY WRS. JANE E. LOCKY.

An old men and his family were called upon by a company of armed men to march to the fort. He started, then paused, leoked wistfully at the soldiers, and made one request—end what do you think it was?—Why, simply that he might be permitted to pray with his wife and childsen in the cabin once before they left forever. The request was granted. They knelt down, and with that fervor poeulint to an oppressed soul, they poured forth their sorrows before God, who hears the ery and vindicates the cause of injured and bleeding innecesses. They arose from their knees bathed in tears, kindly shook hands with all the soldiers, affectionately embraced each other, and turned their backs on all they, held dear on earth to see it no more forever. They wept—the soldiers wept—and who indeed could have done otherwise?"—Extract from a letter.

And must I leave my forest home?

And must I leave my forest home? The humbled warrior said;
\*My head is white, and I shall soon Pass to rejoin my dead; I have grown old amid these baunts, And reared my children here ; Here is my cors, and here my gourd,

· Here is my altar where to kneel. Ere toils of day begin ;— Like thee I had my household gods, And they are here within.

It is to me a hallowed spot,
Spread out with cherished things; And more of wealth it hath for me, Than treasury of kings.

Birds hath it cheered and sanctioned, And twined it to my heart;
And childhood's mirth and song endeared, How can I then depart? Each fastness and each rock and cave, Are linked with boyhood's dream; And these old hoary sycamores As boon companions seem.

'Their stooping top and bearded branch, Grow perfect by my side; And these deep, broad, and bridgeless stream My thirst have ever dried. These are the charms that to my heart Its solitude hath bound; But firmer, holier ties it hath-My dead renose around.

O must I leave it?'-To his cheek The tear of anguish rushed, And from his spirit's fountain forth, Grief as in childhood gushed. He paused, then gazed once more around, And wept without control;
Then one request he made, and quenched
The serrow of his soul. Thy missionaries taught, in grief

For that within my cabin yet One moment let me stay-I would with these my children kneel, And feel my spirit free
Once more, and then my treasured things, Ay, all, I'll yield to thee.' Within that lowly forest but, That sanctified recess,
They bent as God's own children bend-Were blest, as he can bless. Was this the passport that he bore, My country, to His throne— Thy faithless pledge, thy wresting hand?

-Rescind the wrong thou'st done He rose all girded with the strength That will through trial bear, Then pressed each palm, and with farewell, He blent forgiveness there:
Cane, I am filled with boly faith,
and nerved to leave the spot; Tr' all, but oh, that sepulchee !-

White man, profane it not! Lowell, Aug. 1838. LIFE'S PILGRIMAGE.

Infant, I envy thee

Thy scraph smile—the soul without a stain, Angels around thee hover in thy glee, A look of love to gain! Thy paradise is made

BY BOBBET NICOLL.

Upon thy mother's bosom, and her voice usic rich as that by spirits shed When blessed things rejoice! Bright are the opening flowers-

Ay, bright as thou, sweet babe, and innocent.

They bud and bloom; and strait their infant hours Like thine, are done and spent!

Go with thy playmates to the grassy len, Let thy bright eye with you fair laverock soar, And blithe and happy be! Go, crow thy cuckoo notes,

Till all the green-wood alleys loud shall ring : Ge listen to the thousand throats That 'mong the branches sing! I would not sadden thee, Nor wash the rose upon thy cheek with tenrs :

Go while thine eyes are bright-unbent thy knees. Forget all cares and fears ! Youth ! is thy boyhood gone ? The fever hour of life at length has come.

While sorrow's voice is dumb! Be glad! it is thy hour Of love ungrudging—faith without reserve— And from the right, ill hath not yet the power To make thy footsteps swerve

And passion sits in reason's golden throne,

Now is thy time to know much of trusting geodness lives on earth, And rich in pure sincerity to go Rejoicing in thy birth!

Youth's sunshine unto thee-Love first and dearest-has unveiled her face, And thou hast sat beneath the trusting tree

In love's first fond embrace ! Enjoy thy happy dream, For life hath not another such to give ; The stream is flowing-love's enchanted stream-

Live, happy dreamer, live! Though sorrow dwelleth here, And falsehood and impurity and sin, The light of love, the gloom of earth to cheer,

'Tis o'er !-thou art a man !-The struggle and the tempest both begin Where he who faints must fall—he fight who can, A victory to win!

Go, cleanse thy heart, and fill Thy soul with love and goodness; let it be Like yender lake, so holy, calm, and still, So full of purity

This is thy task on earth-This is thy eager manhood's proudest gaol; To cast all meanness and world-worship forth And thus exalt the soul !

Tis manhood makes the man high-souled freeman or a fettered slave, The mind a temple fit for God to span, Or a dark dengeon grave!

TROM DAVID.

As dews that fall, where Hermon's palms
Their brother branches twins;
As gales that breathe their scented balms Where Zion's temples shine; As e'drous oil on Aaron's head From golden vials poured; As sweet perfuming incense shed

Where reverend priests adored; The happy homes of love! There, Lord, thy smile, thy light doth rest! There broods the Holy Dove! MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Emancipator. LETTER OF THE HON. W. SLADE, M. C.

rouse to effort.

I was, for a time, among this number; and though I most firmly believed, as I expressed in my speech in Congress in December, 1836, convince them that there was 'no disposition that 'the right to hold men as goods and chattels, subject to sale and transfer at the will of a any advantage which the weakness and pecunimaster, should cease and be discontinued, instantly and forever, yet I thought that the master should still retain a 'qualified control' most 'just and honorable' character! It does for a limited time, subject to the restraints of law, for the purpose of preparing the slave for perfect freedom. In this I was mistaken, as subsequent reflection convinced me; though I On the of April, I despatched other commission

West India experiment, as exhibited by Thome and Kimball, to relieve me wholly from these apprehensions. That experiment has dissipated, as by the touch of magic, all my doubts, a single day in the Island of Antigua, where there was a population of 4,500 free blacks, and but 2,500 whites. The result has completely answered every objection against immediate emancipation. The peaceable and happy trantle less than a miracle. But gratitude for the boon of deliverance from oppression, heighten-ed by its prompt and generous bestowment. and the substitution of the rewards of freedom for the whip of slavery, as an incentive to self-control and useful industry, solve the whole mystery. It is no miracle. We can now see, mystery. It is no miracle. We can now see, in the well authenticated details of this experiment, that its safe and happy results are but the workings of the ordinary laws of the human mind. Freedom has a transforming power; and under its influence the crushed slave rises from the tomb, shakes off his grave-clothes, and walks forth, a man. There are 30,000 living illustrations of this in the Island of Antigua. from ignorance to knowledge, or that they have experienced an immediate and perfect recovery from the paralysis of slavery. But they are peaceable and orderly—work cheerfully for wages—are temperate and provident—disposed to seek instruction, to cherish the institution of marriage, and to provide for parents and chilward, with a prompt and cheerful pace, in the ward, with a prompt and cheerful pace, in the amount of property destroyed should be refunded, and the murderers delivered up in six months; which they pleteness of this illustration of the practicability of immediate emancipation. I should be inclined to doubt the correctness of the alleged facts in the case, and to lay much to the account of the strong desire of Messrs. Thome and Kimball to find evidence to sustain a favorite theory, his account to the American Colonization Socidirect and positive testimony of planters and public authorities in Antigua to the truth of all fairly be due to the creditors of Logan (the that is alleged. And this testimony comes have but little experience in such nice national tion as are any, at this moment, in the United States. The experiment has been made before their eyes, and they cannot be deceived as to its operation. It was commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their investerate varieties and the commenced in opposition to their commenced than others of his commenced t to their inveterate prejudices, and their testimony is, therefore, entitled to the highest possible reliance. They bear decided testimonce. They bear decided testimony to its

latures of Jamaica and Barbadoes, by which the people of Parkersburg, who have held sunthe apprenticeship system, which had prevailed dry public meetings for the purpose of actually conviction of the inefficacy of 'apprenticeship,' The Parkersburg Gazette, of August 3, comes as a preparation for freedom, and of the perfect to us loaded with a column and a half of comtion. They are an attestation to the success of the experiment in Antigua, most full and satisfiate to twenty thousand dollars, have run away from the experiment in Antigua, most full and satisfactory. The vote in the Jamaica Legislature of this termination of the apprenticeship, and the substitution of complete emancipation, was I believe, unanimous—so universal is the conviction there, of the safety and advantage of an entire and immediate removal of the yoke of bondage.

I repeat the request: Send me 100 copies of Thome and Kimball's Journal. I have many friends here and elsewhere, who will be exceed-included a state of the weather than the safety instance, not one has been apprehended; and there is reason to believe that most of them are now beyond the limits of the United States.

To chronicle these facts is superfluous labor, so far as this community is concerned: but we wish it to be known as widely as possible, that an organized band, residing in Ohio, are constantly guilty of inducing, abetting, and aiding these escapes. Whether they are in the pay of the abolition societies may be conjectured; but there is no doubt that facilities are funished the ranaways, which require the expenditure of larger sums.

WILLIAM SLADE.

REV. J. LEAVITT.

SUCCESSFUL LABORS OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY'S BAND OF MISSIONARIES IN LIBERIA.

MIDDLEBURY, VT. Aug. 7, 1838.

Dear Sir,—The copy of Thome and Kimball's Journal of their tour in certain of the was published last week in the Journal of Combatt's Journal of their tour in certain of the was published last week in the Journal of Combatty and which I then found time but cursorily to glance at, I have just read through with a deep and thrilling interest. I want 100 copnization Society. The territory is that of Little Bassa lying east from Monrovia, and having the constituents. a deep and thrilling interest. I want 100 copies of it for circulation among my constituents and others, and request that you will send them to me by the first safe conveyance. I will pay for them when I pass through your city in had declined selling it. On the failure of this, I wanted to insist on the Commissioner, was instructed to insist on November.

The publication of this Journal has thrown an overwhelming flood of light on the subject of emancipation. It exhibits benevolence teaching by example, in a way that cannot be misured extracted and with a force and contract with the colonists. understood, and with a force and power which it seems to me impossible successfully to resist. had been seized by the natives. The payment Wherever reason holds its seat, and philanthroby is not enslaved to passion or prejudice, must thus book, sooner or later, carry conviction and to perform their engagements.—

Confiding too presumptuously, as ignorant savenuse to effort. The great difficulties which the doctrine of ages are wont, in their ability to comply, they immediate emancipation has had to encounter have been practical difficulties. The wrong of reducing men from freedom to slavery finds at this day few, if any advocates. But slavery exists; and the duty of immediately putting an end to it has been supposed not to be as many wishing, we presume to insist on the comply, they were led to pledge their country as security to the Colony. The matter was suffered to lie over some time after the expiration of the four months, no payments having been made by the natives in the meantime—Gov. Matthias not end to it has been supposed not to be as manifest, as the wrong of its inception. In the way of immediate and unqualified emancipation, but little need, and which it would have been there have been supposed to exist insurmounta- exceedingly distressing for the natives to relinble obstacles arising from the paralyzing influ-ence of slavery on the mind of the slave, and in the absence of the Governor, and probably want of preparation for freedom, after the fashion of the Roman Consuls, to do which have rendered many of the sincere and ardent friends of abolition slow to believe that its immediate consummation would be either

Numerous Commissioners of course, were despatched to the Bassa chiefs and head men to convince them that there was 'no disposition

subsequent reflection convinced me; though I still felt painfully oppressed with the apprehension of evils consequent upon immediate and complete emancipation.

It remained for the full developement of the It remained for the full developement of the country in the name and behalf of the A. C. Society.

But even this last effort, 'amicable' as it doubtless appeared in the eyes of one who had the law and a good bargain on his side, and no small harvest of 'glory' before his eyes, proved and rolled from my mind an oppressive load of embarrassment on this great question. Four years ago, 30,000 slaves were emancipated in and on the eighth day formal possession was takyears ago, 30,000 staves were emancipated in a single day in the Island of Antigua, where en of the country in the name and in behalf of the American Colonization Society.

'But this is not the only acquisition of territory,' says the Journal of Commerce, seeminganswered every objection against immediate commerce, seeming the commerce of exultation, 'recently made by the Colony.' The letter of Mr. Williams gives us this additional news. David Logan, a tle less than a miracle. But gratitude for the country lying in the opposite direction of the Bassa country from the Colony. The outrage was perpetrated by Mandingoes not residing in the Dey country. The Deys are fully exoner-ated by the Lieut. Governor from all connivance with the murderers. However, satisfaction was demanded of the Chiefs and head men of the Deys, who 'protested their innocence, and declared they were ignorant of the affair only from report, to the sincerity of which protestation, at east the first part of it, Mr. Williams gives the

fullest confirmation.
'They were reminded,' continues Mr. Williams, 'that it was a gross violation of a com-Not that they have been at once transformed pact subsisting between them and the colony, by which they are bound to extend protection to all Americans [Colonists] in their territory, not only from the violation and imposition of their own people, but from all others, and fur-ther, that all matters of dispute in which Americans are parties, shall be referred to the Cape [Monrovia] for adjudication.' In this palaver, In short, they seem ready to move for-which was held at King Willey's, the Liberian Ambassador demanded, that the amount of prop-

The Lieut Governor has probably before this, foreclosed the mortgage and entered on the experiment, were as violently opposed to aboli-

AWFUL LOSS OF PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA. The town of Parkersburg, in Virginia, stands perfect safety, and rejoice at its general results; on the Ohio river, nearly opposite to Marietta, declaring that it is even more profitable for in the free state of Ohio. Parkersburg, is, we them to treat the negro as a freeman, and give him wages, than to hold him as a slave, and human cattle that are raised in Western Virginforce his labor by the terrors of the lash and the ia, for the markets of the south west, and its citidungeon.

Zens have heretofore realised no small gain by
There is a recent confirmation of the correctness of Thome and Kimball's account of the ex-periment in Antigua, which is most conclusive. however, which has been so long 'dying away' allude to the late acts of the Colonial Legis- in Ohio, has occasioned no small uneasiness to in those islands for four years, and which was putting down this enemy of their interests. to have been continued with regard to the field But somehow, it does not 'stay put,' but on the slaves two years longer, has been abolished, contrary has begun to show itself to be exceed-and about 400,000 slaves restored to perfect ingly dangerous, to the 'rights of property' of freedom. These acts have been produced by a the successors of the patriarchs in that region. The Parkersburg Gazette, of August 3, comes well as profit of immediate emancipa- plaints based upon the following statement:

friends here and elsewhere, who will be exceedingly gratified to see it, and many more whom I want to convince by it, and whom I know it must and will convince, of the safety of immediate emancipation. I wish I were able to put a copy of it into the hands of every man and woman in the United States. I hope it will be thrown broad cast, over the whole South, for wherever it is sown, I feel assured it will, sooner or later, bring forth fruit abundantly. I remain, dear sir, Yours, with sincere regard, WILLIAM SLADE.

REV. I LEARNES. The whole south of the properties of the control of the

It is a fact worth mentioning, says the Mobile Advertiser, and it has struck us with some force, that tax for one 'small section' to pay in three months. And lost in such an unscriptural way, too. The wis e man allows that 'riches will southern principles and Southern interests,' we hear against a struck us with some force, that tax for one 'small section' to pay in three months. And lost in such an unscriptural way, too. The wis e man allows that 'riches will take to themsel 'ves wings and fly away.' Rut That is very bad indeed! Shocking! 'Fiftoo. The wis e man allows that 'riches will take to themsel 'ves wings and fly away.' But where is the Bibl. 'warrant for fifteen or twenty thousand dollars' w orth of 'property' taking up

covered. 'How sorry I be.'

And now, the next thing is, to ask our fellowcitizens of that small section, 'what you intend
to do about it?' That's the question. It's of
no use to cry for spilt milk. How vexatious it
must be to these benevolent individuals who
were holding these slaves all for their good, to
see their kindness requited with such ingratitude. And you can't catch 'em—not one
Could you not bring up one of those 'covered
wagons?' Those 'signals' too, in your very
presence! How aggravating. And the ungrateful wretches are 'beyond the limits of the United
States.' Insensible to the excellences of our
'free republican institutions,' they have placed
themselves 'under the yoke' of a monarchy.' covered. 'How sorry I be.'
And now, the next thing is, to ask our fellowthemselves 'under the yoke' of a monarchy. How absurd. With the excellent education they had in the art and mystery of republicanism, it evinces awful perverseness,—yea, total depravity. But there is one solace. How can a thing be lost when you know where it is? a thing be lost when you know where it is?

And not only this, but you can go there after it, dressed by the President of Mexico to the Naand get it too, if you can prove you have any tional Congress, on closing its session on the 30th just right to it. And again, the receiver is as June last. ad as the thief, and as queen Victoria receives all these 'subjects' and appropriates some of United States has excepted the offer of arbitrathem to her own use, as captains and sergeants tion, by a friendly power, made to it on the part and drummers, just sue her in the county court for the damages, and having obtained judgment the good understanding and harmony which levy your execution upon the first royal frigate have been unfortunately interrupted. While I that comes within the limits of Virginia's sover-eignty. That will bring the matter to a bear-I never doubted that the Cabinet of the United

intelligence among your slaves 'as widely as repeating the complaints mutually made, the possible,' and let them all know that there is 'an two Governments will employ themselves only

ne 'reflecting portion of the citizens of Ohio,' that it is necessary for Ohio to be 'extremely circumspect,' or it will give 'deep and abiding offence' to Virginia, and be considered as 'interfering in our peculiar affairs.' The complaints about 'disregard of rights' and 'violaions of law ' in the case, come with an ill grace Herald,from the land of slaveholders and kidnappers who habitually disregard all right but the right of the strongest, and violate all laws for the rotection of liberty, if they can do it with imto us so that we can understand what 'rights' are disregarded, and what 'laws' are violated in this case? We know of none. And we would again press our first inquiry, what you intend to DO ABOUT IT?-Ib.

SLAVES PREPARING TO BECOME MISSION-ARIES.

article from a correspondent, from which the following account is taken:

gent and industrious colored young men are now pursuing their studies, with a view to become nissioniaries to Africa. They are, if I am rightly informed, yet nominally slaves, and belong to a wealthy planter in one of the Southern States, by whom they were instructed in their

Will abolitionists condemn this course of owner of the two lads, and endeavor to seduce the young men to leave their studies, and objects of their master? We think they would do so, did they know all the facts and names. Perhaps this is the reason why they are withheld.—The facts stated above, we are informed from unquestionable evidence, are We presume that the abolitionists would by

no means be anxious to have the young men ave their studies . but if we would feel intensely anxious, that their owner should cease to claim them as his property. We lating to non-fellowship of churches with slavemow our brother of the Observer will feel the holders,—and which was requested to be acted orce of the suggestion, that while they are upon by the County Society, was adopted by held as the legal property of their master, they that body unanimously.—Ded. Patriot. are liable, at any sudden abuse of justice, to be sold into perpetual slavery. Then, indeed, would all hopes respecting their becoming missionaries o Africa be annihilated .- N. Y. Evangelist.

# VIRGINIA EMANCIPATION.

The American Anti-Slavery Society has often been accused of arresting the progress of Agreeably to a vote of the last annual meeting c semancipation in the 'Old Dominion;' and reftion on the subject, and was followed by a general apathy.) as a proof of the baneful influence of the Society. The plain truth of the matter is, that this Legislative movement began and ended at least one year before the formation of the Anti-Slavery Society. The insurrection of Nat Turner alarmed the slaveholders of Eastern Virginia, and the western members of the House of Delegates seized upon the occasion to agitate the 'delicate question.' But the momentary panic passed away, and with it the fine spun declamation of the Virginia orators. Close-upon the debate in the House of Delegates came President Dew's elaborate defence of Slavery: and its effect may be judged of by the following testimony of Chancellor Harper, of S. C. 'The author (President Dew, of Virginia) has rendered inappreciable services to the South in enlightening them on the subject of their own institu-

American Anti-Slavery Society, which, at the ime, when the mischief was accomplished, was not in existence! It is not for us to reconcile

the inconsistency of the two charges. Let the slaveholder and his northern apologists settle the difficulty between themselves.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

Justice in Alton.—On the 28th of May, R. P. Todd, of Alton, was tried for selling intoxicating liquors without license, in violation of the city ordinance. The justice was A. Botkin, Esq., and the counsel for defendant, U. F. Linder, Esq. men who gained a name in the warfare against the freedom of the press, last November, and afterwards. The jury was made up largely of rum-sellers. The justice charged them to acquit the defendant if they found the ordinance unconstitutional, though reminded by the prosecuting attorney that such a charge was wholly out of order. The jury on being sent playing, window-smashing, and other such like mobocratic amusements—at last could not agree.

What number belong to temperance societies? How many were added the last year?

We anticipate an increasing number of delegates. There is an awakening spirit among us, to aid and promote our own elevation. By frequent meetings and mountail commanication, we assist and strengthen each other; we have nothing to fear, if we unite, to advance our interest and happiness.

The time has come when it is manifest that great efforts are needed, and must be made, to exterminate the monster intemperance, that enemy to all that is congenial to the happiness of man. It is your duty then, and a duty which you cannot safely neglect, to our society, and lend your aid in eradicating these evils, which to no inconsiderable extent exist among us. You are called upon by the principles of neglect to the principles and measures of our society, and lend your aid in eradicating these evils, which to no inconsiderable extent exist among us. You are called upon by the principles of neglect, to our society, and lend your aid in eradicating these evils, which to no inconsiderable extent exist among us. You are called upon by the principles of nelling to the happiness.

Alto the many were added the last year?

We antici

legs and walking away? And not a dollar re-covered. 'How sorry I be.'

Such are the fruits of Lovejoy's murder.

which Alton is beginning to reap.

'You also know, that the Government of the ing shortly.

And while we are in the way of giving advice, we recommend to the West Virginians to formable with the civilization and with the philook out for the editor of the Parkersburg Galanthropic sentiments prevailing both in Mexico zette. What business has he to circulate the and the United States. Far, therefore, from ganized band' in Ohio, who have their plans in obtaining such a definitive and satisfactory perfectly arranged that not a single fugitive arrangement as may cause the differences, which been retaken in three months. Hitherto have endangered the peace between us and our the Committee of Vigilance have had to circulate intelligence orally, if at all, but now it has gone every where. Not one of Mr. Kendall's Postmasters has suspected the treason.

The law of neutral ity lately passed by the Congress of the Amergone every where. Not one of Mr. Kendall's our Minister, should cause us to be content with ostmasters has suspected the treason.

The Gazette proceeds very warily to caution regard to the sincerity and frankness of their intentions.'

ABOLITION IN KENTUCKY. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Journal, a southerner writing from Kentucky, says, alluding to Mr. Brecken-ridge, the editor of the Western Presbyterian

'As for Mr. B.'s flouts at abolitionists, they will be relished by the vigilance committees of Nashville and Vicksburg. But a great portion of the best christians at the South will feel indignant at such sneers. The principles of abolition are taking root in the South, not in the large cities, but in the smaller towns and open country. In the town in which I live, and in the next nearest county town, more Philanthropists than Heralds are taken. But Mr. B. don't know this. I could state other facts, to show that the pro-slavery party is not so strong as Mr. B. might suppose. Let one suffice. A few days ago, I got a letter from a friend in Middle Tennessee, who is a merchant in a small village, and an elder in one of the largest country churches in Tennessee. In speaking of the Assemblies of '37 and '38. 'As for Mr. B.'s flouts at abolitionists, they will be LAVES PREPARING TO BECOME MISSIONARIES.

The last New Orleans Observer contains an it would be on the ground of slavery. I am tired of a slaveholding church. So much so, that if the members strictle from a correspondent, from which the following account is taken:

'At one of the highly respectable literary institutions of one of the Atlantic States, two intelligent and industrious colored young men are now spressing their studies, with a view to become a corresponding church. So much so, that it the members of our church so the church but I will withdraw from the church bers of the church will pursue the same course. My authority is their own declaration." This man and two others, who are also elders in this same church, are wowed abolitionists. And none of them are Yankess.'
I was delighted with Rankin's letter. The smiles of God cannot rest upon a church that takes part against the oppressed.

to a wealthy planter in one of the Southern States, by whom they were instructed in their primary education, and by whom they are both regarded as being hopefully pious, and possessed of respectable capacity. Not only does he thus give up his claims upon their services, but is paying the expenses of their education, in the hope that they may hereafter become the instructers in knowledge and religion, of the natives of their father land.'

In view of the fact, the editor of the Observer remarks—

Will abolitionists condemn this course of the south abandoned Slaveholders have found out that the high ground of 'No Discussion,' will not answer. They perceive that slavery is a point which the world will argue, in spite of the interdict of the South; and so, what can they do but argue too? In addition to the sermon of the Rev. T. Clapp in defence of the 'peculiar institution,' and 'Thoughts on Domestic Slavery,' by a Marylander, we see another anti-abolition production advertised under the title of 'Slavery in America,' by a South Carolinian. It is a review of Miss Martineau's work on the subject, and the New Yorker says it 'contains more arguments in favor' of slavery, than he has 'ever before seen embodied in any single work' in any single work

SLAVES OF THE CHURCH .- The Bermuda Gazette, of July 17, informs us that the Bishop of Jamaica, in his capacity as Trustee of the Society in London for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, emancipated the people on the estates belonging to that Society immeditely after the passage of the Emancipation Act—not waiting for the first of August.—Emancipator.

In the account of the proceedings of the Antifeelings in general from our own, they last, we inadvertently omitted to mention that the at Medway, published in resolution adopted by the Wrentham Society re-

### CIRCULAR. Addressed to the colored people in New England.

Beloved Friends: You are probably aware that the ird annual meeting of the New England Temper Society, by permission of Providence, will be holder pursuant to adjournment in this city, October 26, 1838 Agreeably to a vote of the last annual meeting of the cussion of 1832, (which ended in no definite action on the subject, and was followed by a gen-

ed inappreciable services to the South in enlightening them on the subject of their own institutions, and in turning back that monstrous tide of folly and madness, which, if it had rolled on would have involved his own great state, along with the rest of the slaveholding states, in a common ruin.

It will thus be seen that Chancellor Harper attributes the decision of Virginia, in regard to emancipation, to President Dew's work; and contain learned Thebans at the North to the learned Thebans at the North to the ciety. Delegates are respectfully requested, in orrect information on the following topics.
What number of population?
What number belong to temperance societies?
How many were added the last year?



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DR. THOMAS BARNES, SURGEON DENTIST, 25 HOWARD STREET, BOSTON,

Specimens that we seem at our carce, 20 Howard Street.

TERMS — Whole sets on gold plate with groups at Half-sets, \$50. Hocks on gold plate, with groups at \$3,00. Loading, \$1,50. Cleaning, \$2,00. Entrange to N. B. Dr. Barnes continues to instruct Dentities to a method of acting Tech on Gold Point, which it is not understood by any other Dentities, which we by him. Price \$109.

IMPORTANT NOTICE IVES & JEWETT, Dr. BRANDERTH'S Age sale of his justly Cetebrated Vegetable take for Essex County, have appointed Agents lowing Towns, of whom the Genuine Men with certainty be obtained: Haverhill-T. G. Farnsworth, P. M.

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Danvers S. Parish—H. Martin.
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Andorer N. Parish—Enoch Stevens.
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1st. Never purchase of any individuals in Em County but of the above, for they are the cale pense uthorized by Dr. B. as venders of the Genume Mc

ne.
2d. Druggists are never appointed agents by Dr.
3d. Ask to see the Copper Plate Certificate of Agen -overy Agent has one.

4th. Thousands speak in unqualified terms or obtain of the GENUINE PILLS, whereas the

robation of the GERCLESS refeits have generally been detected by their it effects.

IVES & JEWETT, Bookship Street 5 Dr. Brandreth's General Agents for Ease C March 12.

# NEW WORKS!

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT 25, COI IST OF AUGUST ADDRESS. Mr. Garrison's 1st of August Address, de Brondway Tabernacle, N. Y. by request

ored people of that city. This is a powerful pro and should be read by every friend of human lover of his country.—Price 12 1-2 cts. THE BALLOT BOX A REMEDY FORM-

TIONAL CRIMES.

Extracts from a Sermon by Rev. Dr. Beeder

Dueling, applied to slaveholding.—Ey one of list
ner parishioners. Price 10 ets.

AN ADDRESS.

To the Abolitionists of Massachusetts on the ship of Political Action.—By the Board of Managers in Mass. A. S. Society. Price, 10 cts.

4TH OF JULY ADDRESS. WM. L. GARRISON'S Add Chapel, Boston, on the 4th of July. But a sm has been printed, therefore send in your orderly. Price, 12 1-2 cts.

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE

American Slave! NARRATIVE of JAMES WE an American Slave; who see several years a driver on a plantation to Alabama and sold by ISAAC KNAFF

covers, 18 3.4 cts.

This work contains the simple and unvaries of an American Slave,—of one whose simile first place, as a favorite servant in an arister ly in Virginia, and afterwards as the sole and tial driver on a large plantation in Alabama, him rare and peculiar advantages for securition of the practical workings of the system telligence, evident candor, and grateful remembers by the page of slavery. vers, 18 3-4 cts. ose kindnesses which in a land of a up of suffering less bitter; the perfe his statements (made at different times and or individuals) one with another, as well as the ments themselves, all afford strong confirmation ruth and accuracy of his story.—Editor.

Nors. The reader is referred to John G. Whit Amesbury, Mass., or to the following gen have heard the whole or a part of his hist own lips: Emmor Kimber, of Kimberton. Choates, of Lancaster Co., do; James Mott delphia, Lewis Tappan, Elizur Wright, Jr. Follen, and James G. Birney, of New York. ter gentleman, who was a few years ugo a cilize abama, assures us that the statements made to James Williams were such as he had every re believe, from his own knowledge of slaver

INTERESTING WORK.

ALTON TRIALS of Winthrop S, Gil
indicted with Enoch Long, Amos B. Rod
worth, Geo. H. Whitney, William Hamel,
James Morss, Jr., Henry Tanner, Royal V
Gerry, and Thaddeus B. Huribut; for
Riot, committed on the night of the 7th
1837, while engaged in defending a print
nattack made on 11 at that time, by 1837, while engaged in defending a printing an attack mode on it at that time, by an Written out from notes of the trial, taken a by a Member of the Bar of the Alton Manie Also, the trial of John Solomon, Levi Palin Beall, Josiah Nutuer, Jacob Smith, David I liam Carr, and James M. Rock, indicted Jennings, Solomon Morgan, and Frederic for a riot committed in Alton, on the night of November, 1837, in unlawfully and forely the Warehouse of Godfree, Gilman & Co., at up and destroying a printing press. Writte up and destroying a printing press. Written to the staken at the time of trial, by William S. a Member of the Bar of the Alton Municology. The work contains a lithographic view of attacking the warehouse of Gedfrey, Gilms For sale at 25, Cornhill. Price, 58 cts.

SELECT SCHOOL IN N. MARSHFIELD THE Summer Term of Miss Elements
School will commence May 21st, in which taught the higher branches of an English Edu
and the French Language, plain and ornament
die Work; Painting, and the projection of Map
The School will be furnished with Globes and
rery to illustrate the principles of Astronomy.
A few Scholars can be accommodated with the
the family with the Teacher, if application be misenson.

For further particulars parents are referred to Edward P. Little. Esq. North Marshfeld.
Daniel Phillips. Esq. N. Marshfeld.
Rev. Mr. White, S. M. Marshfeld.
Rev. S. J. May, S. Sattuate